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Israelis Offer Talks On Beirut Departure

By David K. Shipler

JERUSALEM — Israel proposed Friday to the United States that Israeli and Lebanese army officers meet to work out the gradual transfer of positions in West Beirut from Israeli to Lebanese control.

The suggestion followed Thursday night's cabinet decision that the Israeli Army would withdraw from Beirut only when the Lebanese Army was ready to move in. Israeli officials predicted that once the Lebanese agreed, the transfer would take at least several days, since the Lebanese Army has shown timidity about entering West Beirut.

The proposal for a meeting was made by Defense Minister Ariel Sharon and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir during talks in Jerusalem with Morris Draper, a U.S. special envoy who has been traveling between Israel and Lebanon since the assassination of Lebanon's president-elect, Bashir Gemayel, on Tuesday.

Mr. Draper declined to answer reporters' questions after he left the talks. But Israeli officials present at the meeting said that the Americans seemed satisfied. Mr. Draper was scheduled to fly to Beirut to present the proposal to Lebanese officials.

Milder Private Stance
[President Ronald Reagan, in his first direct comment on the Israeli move into West Beirut, called on all foreign forces to leave Lebanon and predicted that the Lebanese Army would take over the Israeli positions. The Associated Press reported from White House Station, New Jersey, "We want to see all foreign forces removed and see Lebanon go forward once again in control of its own destiny, and I'm sure that's what Israel wants also." The president told Republicans at a fund-raising reception Friday.]

A well-placed Israeli official said that the U.S. view, as expressed privately, was considerably less demanding of Israel than the public statement Thursday accusing Israel of violating the agreement under which the Palestine Liberation Organization was evacuated from West Beirut.

In public, the United States demanded an immediate Israeli withdrawal from the sector. "We were surprised and angry" at the statement, the official said, since it came only hours after much more "understanding" U.S. line had been presented by Mr. Draper in private.

[The State Department issued an unusual statement Friday that gave additional details of the dispute with Israel. Reuters reported from Washington. It said that the administration has decided not to seek written pledges on what Israel said were its limited objectives in Beirut, "in light of many previous oral assurances we had obtained."

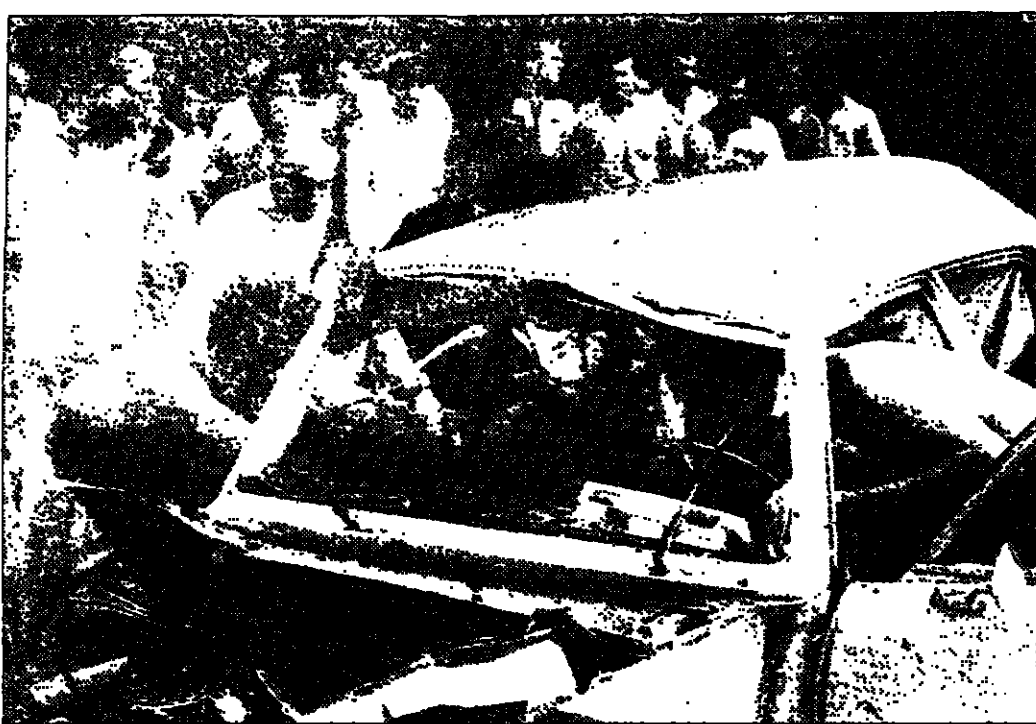
[These were given both before and after the agreement on Aug. 20, under which PLO fighters left Beirut, the statement said.]

The Israelis believe firmly that the private position is the authentic one, since Washington is also interested in seeing the creation of a strong, pro-Western Lebanese government.

The Israeli conviction is that the United States made the tough statement because of "Arab pressure," as an official put it.

The administration's public position was cited by some officials as the reason that the Israeli cabinet voted unanimously Thursday

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Passers-by try to help the injured after the car of an Israeli functionary was bombed in Paris.

Paris Blast of Israeli's Car Hurts 45

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — A bomb blew up an Israeli diplomatic car here Friday, critically wounding at least five persons, including an official of the Israeli Embassy's military purchasing annex, and injuring at least 40 children from a nearby school.

The blast shook the Rue Cardinet, in the 17th district, shattering windows and creating panic on the crowded sidewalks and inside the Lycée Carnot. The device exploded near the purchasing annex, police said. The annex is on Boulevard Malesherbes.

The Israeli diplomat was identified only as Amos Man-El, a member of the Israeli purchasing mission in Paris. Embassy officials said he was in critical condition, and that three of his relatives were seriously wounded. Two young passers-by were seriously injured, police said.

Joseph Franceschi, secretary of state for public security, said the police believed that the bomb was placed under the right fender of the car and exploded when the driver turned on the ignition.

The Israeli Embassy said the bomb was planted in the saddlebags of a motorized bicycle parked near the vehicle. That tactic was used in an explosion outside a synagogue on the Rue Copernic in October

1980, also on a Jewish holiday, when four passers-by were killed and nine injured.

An Israeli Embassy spokesman said the embassy and its annexes, including the military purchasing mission, had closed earlier than usual Friday to allow staff to prepare for celebrations on the eve of the Jewish New Year, Rosh Hashana.

Police said it was the same mission that was machine-gunned in March by militants of the outlawed Direct Action extreme leftist group.

Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy immediately condemned the attack as an attempt to hamper France's peace efforts in the Middle East. The Israeli ambassador, Meir Rosenne, called on Mr. Mauroy to lodge a protest against the attack.

Mr. Rosenne blamed the attack on the Palestine Liberation Organization which, he said, has vowed to "make life unlivable for any Israeli wherever he is."

Witnesses said wounded students were carried away on stretchers after receiving emergency aid on the sidewalk. A police spokesman said most of the injured were treated for cuts and shock.

Police said a telephone caller to a news agency said the Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction claimed responsibility for the blast.

Israelis Mop Up in West Beirut; Christian Forces Seize Palestinians

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIRUT — Armored Israeli forces crushed the last major Lebanese militia resistance to their occupation of West Beirut on Friday, and Christian Phalangist militiamen entered the Moslem sector of the capital to seize their longtime Palestinian enemies.

Soviet diplomats said that earlier in the week, Israeli troops had seized Soviet Embassy buildings on West Beirut's Corniche Mazraa commercial thoroughfare. An Israeli spokesman in Jerusalem said that Israeli troops had only sought temporary shelter in the compound during a battle.

In Washington, meanwhile, the State Department said the United States protested to Israel over an incident Thursday in which an Israeli officer reportedly had fired at and missed an unarmed U.S. Marine standing guard at the U.S. Embassy in West Beirut. It said the bullet missed by two feet.

There was no immediate comment from Israel, but Larry M. Speakes, the White House deputy press secretary, said Israel apologized, saying the officer had mistaken the Marine for a leftist militiaman.

War correspondents reported Friday that Israeli tanks and troops flushed out members of the Moujahideen militia, Lebanon's most powerful armed leftist Moslem group, with a three-hour barrage, then searched house-to-house for weapons.

A Moujahideen communiqué quoted the militia's leader,

Ibrahim Kheilat, as conceding the loss of his stronghold in the Abu Shaker neighborhood after a defense against "overwhelming odds."

It said 30 militiamen had been killed since the Israeli advance into West Beirut began Wednesday, and that Mr. Kheilat himself had been wounded in the leg.

Israeli tanks also guarded the Sabra and Chatila Palestinian camps, and automatic weapons fire echoed from inside the camps as armed Phalangist militiamen entered on foot and in jeeps from Christian-controlled East Beirut.

As women from the camps appeared, weeping hysterically and reporting that their husbands and sons had been taken away by armed Phalangists, fear spread among Moslem residents of West Beirut. The Christians fought the 1975-76 civil war against an alliance of leftist Moslems and Palestinians, and the two sides remained bitter enemies afterwards.

Three Israeli armored personnel carriers were posted outside the high-walled Soviet Embassy compound, where unconfirmed reports said several leftist militia commanders were killed with the Palestine Liberation Organization have taken asylum.

A group of Soviet diplomats came to an embassy door and told Western reporters that the Israelis "occupied the buildings of our school, consulate and living quarters" on Wednesday and held one of the buildings until Friday.

They said the Israelis had burst through a metal gate in the side wall of the embassy compound with two armored personnel carriers.

In Jerusalem, a military spokesman confirmed that Israeli soldiers had entered the compound Wednesday.

He said, "There was shooting in the area and some of our men took shelter behind a wall in the embassy compound for a limited time. They did not enter any embassy building."

As Israel solidified its grip on West Beirut, its Christian allies in East Beirut split over who would be the next president of Lebanon.

The National Liberal Party announced that its 82-year-old leader, Camille Chamoun, will contest the Phalangist Party nominee, Amin Gemayel, the brother of the assassinated president-elect, Bashir Gemayel, in next week's presidential election.

Unless one of the candidates withdraws, the Lebanese Front coalition of Maronite Christian groups would be certain to collapse, Christian sources said.

Arafat Returns to Tunis
Reuters quoted the Tunisian news agency TAP on Friday as saying that Yasser Arafat, the PLO chairman, returned Thursday night to Tunis from Rome, where he had met with Pope John Paul II and President Sandro Pertini of Italy.

PLO officials had said on Mr. Arafat's departure from Rome that he was leaving for Damascus.

Bonn Coalition Falls; Schmidt Seeks Vote

By James M. Markham

New York Times Service

BONN — The coalition that has governed West Germany for the past 15 years collapsed Friday as the junior Free Democrats pulled their four ministers out of the government, and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, in a dramatic speech to parliament, challenged the opposition to agree to hold new elections.

Rebuffing the chancellor's proposal for elections, Helmut Kohl, the leader of the conservative Christian Democrats, vowed instead that his party would put together a new government — evidently with the Free Democrats — and then face the voters. Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the leader of the Free Democrats and former foreign minister, made a similar pledge.

Climaxing weeks of open bickering between the Social Democrats and the Free Democrats over economic and foreign policy, the breakup of the coalition left Mr. Schmidt in charge of a minority government and opened a period of uncertainty in West German politics as Mr. Kohl and Mr. Genscher bargained over the cabinet they propose to form.

The end of the coalition came early Friday when, alerted to Mr. Schmidt's plan to address the Bundestag, Mr. Genscher and the three other Free Democrats in the cabinet — Economics Minister Otto Lambrecht, Interior Minister Gerhard Baum and Agriculture Minister Josef Erd — resigned.

With the four cabinet chairs empty, Mr. Schmidt, in a vigorous address to the Bundestag, blamed Mr. Genscher and the Free Democrats for destroying the coalition and accused his opponents of indulging in "intrigues."

"Because I take my responsibility seriously, I refuse to watch these tactical maneuvers any longer," said Mr. Schmidt, who has been chancellor for eight years. "For us Social Democrats, the reputation and solidity of democracy is more important than tactical party advantages."

To end the country's political impasse, Mr. Schmidt proposed an all-party agreement to dissolve the Bundestag — a difficult procedure under the constitution — through a confidence vote that he would agree to lose. If the opposition agreed not to put forward a candidate of its own in the 21-day waiting period stipulated by the constitution, Mr. Schmidt said, elections could be held at the end of November.

Bitterly taunting the Free Democrats, whose popularity has dropped radically in the past year, Mr. Schmidt said that in new elections they would not be able to campaign with posters showing him and Mr. Genscher as they did in 1980. Riding Mr. Schmidt's coattails, the Free Democrats polled a record 10.6 percent of the vote.

"Now you are going to have to pay the mortgage for your mistaken decisions," he said, turning to the Free Democrat benches in the Bundestag. "I only hope that you will be good debtors."

Wiesbaden Elections
Mr. Schmidt accused the Free Democrats of planning to abandon the coalition if they obtained 5 percent of the vote in elections in Hesse Sept. 26, which would guarantee them representation in the parliament in Wiesbaden, the state capital. A poll below 5 percent might have kept them in the government, he suggested.

"But 1 percent more or 1 percent less in Wiesbaden is no basis for a federal government," declared the chancellor to applause from the Social Democrat benches. "But for 1 percent more, I have al-

ready seen that you are getting ready to blame the breakup of the coalition on the Social Democrats."

By calling for general elections — and by mixing scathing words about Mr. Genscher with warm praise for other Free Democrats — Mr. Schmidt appeared to be trying

The coalition's fall leads to one of the strongest rallies in years on the Frankfurt exchange. Page 7.

to confuse his opponents, and he cited a string of Christian Democratic leaders who have also demanded elections as an exit from the country's impasse.

Neither Mr. Kohl nor Mr. Genscher want elections now that could jeopardize their leadership

positions. An aide to Mr. Kohl noted that the Christian Democrats, though favored by most polls, have no interest in elections with Mr. Schmidt still enjoying the advantages of incumbency.

Kohl's Response
In a brief response to Mr. Schmidt, Mr. Kohl observed that "change in a democracy is no intrigue, as you have described it."

"It is a shame, Mr. Chancellor," he continued, "that in your farewell address you allowed your bitterness to overcome you."

It appeared that some days might elapse before the Christian Democrats and their new Free Democratic allies reached agreement on portfolios in a new government.

In his own low-key appearance before the Bundestag, Mr. Gensch-



Chancellor Helmut Schmidt giving his proposal for new elections in the Bundestag.

er attributed the collapse of the coalition to what he described as the Social Democrats' abandonment of their original program with the Free Democrats and the adoption of left-leaning policies.



THATCHER IN TOKYO — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain bowed to the British and Japanese flags Friday during a ceremony after her arrival in Tokyo. Page 2.

Clergy, in Stern Message to Regime, Warns of Threat to Poland's Future

By Michael Dobbs

Washington Post Service

WARSAW — Warning of possible tragedy, Poland's Roman Catholic bishops sharply criticized the martial law authorities Friday for failing to take adequate steps toward national reconciliation.

A statement issued after a two-day meeting here of the Polish episcopate that included Poland's primate, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, expressed concern at what was described as "the multiple crises shaking Poland" and the lack of dialogue between the government and the suspended Solidarity trade union.

The bishops condemned the beatings and arrests of Solidarity supporters by riot police during nationwide demonstrations at the end of August.

The statement was one of the most forthright to be issued by Poland's Roman Catholic Church since the imposition of martial law in December. It appeared to reflect the fear of church leaders that social tensions within the country could become unmanageable if the present political stalemate is allowed to continue.

The government spokesmen have ruled out negotiations with interned Solidarity leaders, including Lech Walesa. Instead, the authorities have sought to launch a Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth in which some lay Catholics have been invited to participate.

The church has allowed the lay-

men to participate in committees for national rebirth on the understanding that they are designed to pave the way for the lifting of martial law. But Friday's episcopate statement makes clear that the bishops do not regard the National Rebirth movement as an adequate substitute for the restoration of independent unions.

The episcopate statement said the bishops were filled with concern for the future of the country and the lack of any significant signs of improvement in the social situation. In a reference to street demonstrations on Aug. 31 that were broken up by riot police, the bishops warned: "The growing tide of violent events could assume a harmful, even tragic direction for the existence of our people and state."

This phrase was interpreted as a reference to an extreme, but plausible scenario for future developments in Poland. According to this scenario, prolonged civil strife could result in a Soviet invasion if the Polish authorities turn out to be incapable of maintaining order with their own internal forces.

So far the riot police, known as ZOMO, have been able to deal with the demonstrations. But after the recent disturbances in which firearms were used to disperse demonstrators on at least two separate occasions, church leaders obviously fear that there could be an escalation of violence on either side.

The bishops' statement said:

"Up until now, proper steps have not been taken despite the fact that the great majority of society expects a agreement and reconciliation and workers want their own independent organizations; trade unions including Solidarity and Rural Solidarity. University students also wait for their own independent organizations."

Turning to the street disturbances, the bishops said it was their duty to defend people who had been "brutally wounded, morally humiliated, deprived of their freedom, or subjected to various sentences and high fines." The church has recently been criticized by the government for allowing collections of money to assist people convicted of offenses under martial law.

Condemning the use of violence "by either side," the bishops said they had prepared a special memorandum that they were forwarding to government leaders. The contents of the memorandum were not disclosed.

Solidarity Activist Surrenders
Juliusz Czarz Baginski, a Solidarity activist who had been in hiding since martial law was proclaimed, has surrendered to police, the Associated Press quoted the Polish news agency PAP as reporting Friday.

PAP said Mr. Baginski, a member of the Solidarity leadership in Jelenia Gora, southwestern Poland, reported to local police headquarters and was released "after a talk."

Development Efforts Failing in Black Africa

By Stanley Meisler

Los Angeles Times Service

TORONTO — The dramatic foreign debt crises of such countries as Mexico and Argentina have obscured another persistent economic problem of the Third World — almost complete failure of development in black Africa after two decades of effort.

While most of the world's finance ministers and top bankers fretted over the Third World's foreign debt problems at the annual meeting here last week of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, statistics were quietly published that showed a woeful and frustrating record of development in Africa since the breakup of colonialism there in the 1960s. Economists predicted that the situation might worsen in the 1980s.

Ousmane Seck, finance minister of Senegal, in a little-noted speech, called on "the international community to assist African countries in an effort to arrest this trend, which is intolerable and, in fact, dangerous to the stability of the region."

Speaking on behalf of all African finance ministers, Mr. Seck said Africa needs international agreements to stop the continuing decline in prices for African commodities, a halt in the growing trend of industrialized countries toward barring imports, a new World Bank institution to help Third World countries search for energy supplies and an increase in foreign aid.

According to the annual World Development Report of the World Bank, made public just before the meetings, nine African countries actually showed a decline in gross

national product per capita — a yardstick of a country's economic activity — in the 1960s and 1970s: Chad, Mozambique, Uganda, Niger, Madagascar, Sudan, Ghana, Senegal and Angola. In eight others, the average annual increase in GNP per capita was less than 1 percent: Upper Volta, Zaire, Guinea, Central African Republic, Benin, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Congo.

In short, in more than half of the countries in Africa, the average person found his economic plight either worse or only slightly better than at the time of independence in the 1960s.

In only two African countries, tiny Lesotho and oil-exporting Nigeria, were the growth rates for the past two decades higher than average for the Third World.

'Mixed Blessing'
The World Bank predicted that the 20 poorest countries in Africa — those with a GNP of less than \$410 per person per year — will have an increase in per capita growth during the 1980s of, at best, one tenth of 1 percent a year. At worst, the bank said, these countries would experience a decline of 1 percent a year. For all the other African countries, the bank's forecast was only slightly better.

Even the oil boom in Nigeria was described as "a decidedly mixed blessing" because it has harmed agricultural production. Agricultural production was hurt by the Nigerian civil war of the late 1960s and by the oil discoveries, and the bank said there has been no recovery.

The bank said that oil production hurt ag-

riculture by setting off inflation that made it less profitable to export farm products and cheaper to import foreign foods and by creating an urban boom that drew young Nigerians from the farms to the towns.

Some of the reasons for Africa's economic problems were outlined by the bank in a separate report published a year ago and distributed again at this year's meeting. The report has been widely criticized in Africa because it tends to put a good deal of the responsibility for Africa's troubles on its failure to develop rural areas. Some African officials insist that external factors — high oil prices and low prices for African exports, for example — should be considered more.

The World Bank report said Africa came to independence in the 1960s with "a scarcity of trained manpower." Internal politics also hurt economic growth. "In the wake of independence," the bank said, "violent internal conflicts burst forth in many of the new nations."

Other problems included the fact that modern economic development came to most African colonies only after World War II. The experience was new. In addition, the enervating tropical climate and enormous population growth, stemming partly from remarkable progress in health care, also made development difficult.

On top of this, Africa was hurt by two external factors that it could do nothing about: Oil prices soared at a time when the world recession caused a drop in the prices that Africa was getting for exports such as copper.

INSIDE

A Washington controversy is stirring over the expected appointment as ambassador to Indonesia of a U.S. businessman who officials said has a "close" and "special" relationship to President Suharto of Indonesia. Page 2.

Bendix purchased a controlling interest in Martin Marietta after winning a decision by a U.S. appeals court. Page 7.

El Salvador's government, with the quiet support of the Reagan administration, has begun an indirect "dialogue" with guerrilla leaders intended to end the civil war. Page 4.

President Marcos of the Philippines defended his human rights record against U.S. congressional critics. He denied allegations by Amnesty International of widespread torture, disappearances and other abuses. Page 3.

A lame-duck session of the U.S. Congress is expected after the November elections. President Reagan, claiming that stopgap funding for the government is "bad economics and bad management," asked Congress to return to complete work on its regular appropriations bills. Page 3.

'Terrorists' Seized U.S. Atom Plant

Security Team's Raids Exposed Problems at Facilities

By Milton R. Benjamin

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Seven counter-terrorist experts, using forged credentials, infiltrated the government's Savannah River nuclear weapons plant, seized hostages and succeeded in taking over the control room of a large atomic reactor during a 1980 security test, informed sources said.

The mock raid, which was carried out by a special "threat assessment" team hired by the Department of Energy to test the security at the government's nuclear weapons production facilities, was described to horrified members of Congress at a classified hearing Sept. 11.

If the security experts who penetrated one of the three reactors at the South Carolina facility — where all the plutonium and tritium for U.S. nuclear weapons is produced — had been terrorists intent on sabotage, they could have triggered an accident that might have led to a meltdown, sources said Thursday.

The three large reactors at Savannah River, moreover, were built in the early 1950s, and are not shielded by the domed second-

ary containment structures that surround the nation's commercial nuclear power reactors. It thus would be possible, by circumventing the filtering system, to engineer a huge radioactive release.

The threat assessment teams also found it relatively easy to infiltrate the government's fuel-grade plutonium production reactor at Hanford, Washington, and discovered problems of major concern in the safeguarding of materials at Rocky Flats, Colorado, where parts for nuclear weapons are manufactured, the sources added.

The only weapons production facility to get high grades for security from the counterterrorist consultants was the Pantex Plant outside Amarillo, Texas, where U.S. nuclear weapons are actually assembled.

Senator John Glenn, an Ohio Democrat, last week sent a classified letter to President Ronald Reagan urging him to act immediately to rectify serious problems in security at the nuclear weapons plants.

The senator said Thursday, "the administration obviously has not been taking these major security deficiencies seriously." He said

that the administration, which originally included \$62.8 million for upgrading security at the bomb plants in the fiscal 1983 budget, later eliminated this amount entirely and did not seek any funding for this purpose in the supplemental appropriations bill Congress recently passed over the president's veto.

Sources who attended the Sept. 11 classified congressional briefing said members of the assessment teams described in some detail the manner in which they infiltrated the Savannah River plant.

They gained entry to the 300-square-mile (780-square-kilometer) reservation simply by turning off a public highway that bisects the plant, sources said.

They subsequently passed through checkpoints within the reservation, the sources said, by using forged credentials.

Sources who attended the briefing said one of the major problems in security at all of the government's weapons facilities appeared to be the belief that an attack mounted by terrorists using sophisticated infiltration and commando techniques simply "couldn't happen in America."

Push Into Beirut Stirs Fears of Deeper Israeli Political Involvement

By David K. Shipler

JERUSALEM — When the Israelis entered Lebanon on June 6, the question immediately arose as to how they would eventually manage to get out. Now that they have moved deeply into West Beirut and more deeply into Lebanon's morass of internal factionalism, the question has grown more urgent and more troublesome.

Never before has Israel sought so ambitiously to translate its military power into political might.

NEWS ANALYSIS

Never have the leaders in Jerusalem moved so directly to influence the internal political make-up of a neighboring Arab state. Never before have they taken control of an Arab capital. And never has an Israeli victory in a war seemed so dubious.

Despite Prime Minister Menachem Begin's insistence that Israel desires not one inch of Lebanese territory, despite his pledge to withdraw as and when the Syrians withdraw, there is a growing dread, reflected in the Israeli press and in the private comments of ordinary people, that the best army in the Middle East has stepped into a quagmire, and that the exit will not be easy or early.

Strong Government Sought

Mr. Begin is a skillful politician in the Israeli arena, and his defense minister, Ariel Sharon, may be one of the most effective military minds in the world today. But they are novices in the unfamiliar territory of Lebanese politics; they are largely unskilled in the subtleties of political manipulation in the Arab world, as their failures to gain cooperation from the Arabs of the occupied West Bank have shown.

And yet they are determined to see the situation in Lebanon resolved in their interest before they leave.

What they are after is a strong central government that can raise

an army decisive enough to keep its own territory free from Palestinian guerrillas. In Bashir Gemayel, the 34-year-old Christian Phalangist leader who was to assume the presidency on Sept. 23, the Israeli leaders felt they had a man ruthless enough to rule and indebted enough to Israel — for years of clandestine military aid — to sign a peace treaty and provide security guarantees along the Israeli-Lebanese border.

But there was little sensitivity in Jerusalem to the delicate task that Mr. Gemayel faced in building bridges to the Lebanese Muslims, and to his need to put some distance between himself and the Israelis, at least until he had governed for a while.

Mr. Begin showed some awareness of this when he said in an interview on Aug. 27 that he was not impatient about a peace treaty. But 10 days later, Mr. Sharon warned bluntly that Lebanon would "certainly be territorially united" only if a Lebanese government signed a treaty with Israel.

Otherwise, he said, a 25-mile (40-kilometer) deep zone from the Israeli border northward would be placed in "a special status." This was taken to mean control by Israel or its surrogate, the Lebanese Major Saad Haddad.

This threat of partition hangs over Lebanon even more ominously after Mr. Gemayel's assassination. There is no indication that the murder, and the fragility of government that it has demonstrated, have induced Israel to lower its ambitions or pare down its objectives.

Mr. Sharon, who would like to be prime minister someday, is understood to be adamant about avoiding any situation that could lead to the kind of anarchy in which the Palestine Liberation Organization could operate again, lest his war be denounced in Israel as a foolhardy adventure without gain.

Consequently, the Israelis are making clear their great stake in a favorable political outcome. Mr.



Residents of West Beirut strolled among tanks carrying soldiers of the Israeli Army, which seized control of the Lebanese capital's Muslim sector in a two-day assault that began Wednesday.

Begin was reported to have explained the army's entry into West Beirut as an effort to put down the Moslem leftists and remaining fighters of the PLO, so they cannot erode the Christians' capacity to name a successor and to form a government.

It is not clear how intimately the Israelis intend to try to influence the Lebanese politicians' deliberations. Some officials in Jerusalem say there will be a hands-off approach.

But the very fact of the Israelis' control of the capital is an influence in itself, for it creates the impression, probably correctly, that a kind of Israeli veto exists, that if a new president hostile to Israel is elected by the parliament, the troops will not leave southern Lebanon and the country will remain divided into Syrian- and Israeli-controlled sectors.

That prospect has stirred profound concern among Israelis themselves. The Tel Aviv newspaper Ha'aretz said Thursday that the army's move "arouses the suspicion that Israel intends to hold onto West Beirut for who knows how long." The paper continued:

"Bitter experience has shown that our military superiority does not by itself neutralize totally opposing forces who are willing to use terror tactics against their opponents. Therefore, it is worthwhile for us to cut short as much as possible our military presence in West Beirut and give over the mantle to the Lebanese Army. For as much as we delay this process, we will expose ourselves to

criticism within the Lebanese community, and we will make it more difficult for the president of Syria to agree to withdraw his forces from Lebanon."

Even the rightist newspaper Ma'ariv, which usually supports the government, said that while the army's entry into West Beirut was justified, it should withdraw quickly.

Israel Offers Talks on Beirut

(Continued from Page 1)

night to keep the army in West Beirut pending the Lebanese Army's readiness to take over. Several ministers were reportedly distressed that the move into West Beirut was decided upon in a midnight telephone conversation between Prime Minister Menachem Begin and Mr. Sharon, without wider consultation in the cabinet.

But when it came time for the vote, even the dissenters felt they should present a united front. Indeed, there is a widespread perception in government circles that everyone involved — the Leb-

anese government included — is secretly delighted that the Israeli Army moved swiftly into a situation that could have degenerated into anarchy and civil war.

When the PLO withdrew from the city, Mr. Begin and other officials have said, they left behind about 2,000 guerrillas with arms caches ready to reorganize and take advantage of any disorder. In addition, Moslem leftists inherited the PLO's heavy weapons, the Israelis said. Reports from Beirut Friday indicated that the Israelis were assuming control of key headquarters and were disarming the leftists.

Internal Study Assails UN Spending on Travel

By Iain Guest

GENEVA — At a time when it is coming under considerable pressure from member governments to cut costs, the United Nations system is spending \$250 million — 8 percent of its total budget — each year on travel, according to a report just issued here.

The report was written by Miljenko Vukovic, a former Yugoslav diplomat who is one of the 11 members of the Joint Inspection Unit, an autonomous body within the UN system charged with trying to streamline the United Nations' bureaucracy.

The report agrees that travel is, and will continue to be, an integral and important part of UN business. But it is "extremely critical of what it terms UN 'complacency' in the face of rising costs and the current recession."

"Organizations are paying the increased cost of travel without any significant attempt to change the situation for the better," it says.

Cost Breakdown

Taking an average of 1980 and 1981, the report finds that the United Nations and its 11 specialized agencies spent \$148.7 million in direct travel costs — \$85.2 million on tickets and \$63.5 million on daily subsistence allowances. Indirect costs, such as staff salaries during missions, came to \$107.3 million.

The report is also highly critical of the way the UN organizations have allowed the firm of Thomas Cook to operate a virtual monopoly since 1955. It recommends that the agencies should open up bids to smaller travel agencies with the eventual aim of establishing an in-house UN travel agency. This, it figures, could save up to \$30 million a year.

The report acknowledges that such an agency would violate the current rules of the International Air Transport Association, which only approves agents that are prepared to promote air travel, as well as simply sell tickets. But, it says, a UN General Assembly resolution might pave the way toward getting this and other IATA restrictions lifted.

Among the other points in the report:

- Officials from the United Nations and its specialized agencies spent a total of 472,800 days on official travel. Delegates to UN meetings accounted for a further 14,180 days. (There are about 46,000 employees in the entire UN system.)

- Tickets bought by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank cost \$47 million — in excess even of the \$37.2 million spent by the United Nations.

- Business totaling \$88.4 million was channeled through travel agents, who charged up to \$13 million in commissions.

- Nine airlines accounted for 70 percent of UN travel between Geneva and New York, representing \$14.4 million worth of business. Swissair alone accounted for 23.6 percent, followed by Air France with 11.6 percent and Pan American with 10.8 percent.

- Where flights exceed nine hours, heads of agencies and assistant secretaries general are allowed to travel first class — and most of them do.

- As a percentage of budget, the most traveling is done by officials in the Universal Postal Union, (14 percent) followed by the Vienna-based International Atomic Energy Agency (12 percent) and the Geneva-based World Health Organization (10 percent).

- The average length of a mission is 11 days. Cutting this by just one day, the report says, could save up to \$13.6 million.

- Along with the proposal to create an in-house travel agency, the report urges the UN organizations to negotiate directly with airlines for better terms.

Labor Keeps Seat But Margin Is Cut In Welsh Election

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SWANSEA, Wales — Britain's opposition Labor Party has retained a parliamentary seat in a by-election in the Gower Peninsula, but has lost strength in the former South Wales stronghold.

The Liberal-Social Democrat alliance boosted its national standing by capturing second place with 25 percent of the vote Thursday and pushing the ruling Conservative Party into third place with 23 percent.

The Labor candidate, Gareth Wardell, won 43 percent, or 17,095 votes, defeating Gwynor Jones of the alliance, with 9,875 votes, and Trevor Lewellyn of the ruling Conservative Party, with 8,690.

It was Labor's second consecutive by-election victory, but its winning margin of 7,220 in Gower, a mixed rural and industrial seat, was down more than 3,000 votes and 10 percentage points from the 1979 general election.

Bolivia Seen As Set to End Military Rule

United Press International

LA PAZ — Bolivia's military regime will end two years of military rule and reconvene the nation's democratically elected congress to form a new constitutional government, sources inside the government said.

Ranking military officers reached the decision at a pre-dawn meeting with President Guido Villdozo Calderon, a general named to the presidency July 21 amid Bolivia's worst economic crisis, presidential sources said.

A presidential spokesman said General Villdozo and other high-ranking military officials would make an official announcement later Friday on the reconvening of the National Congress.

It was not immediately known when the congress would be reconvened. It was disbanded after a military coup in July 1980 that overthrew the civilian government of interim president Lidia Gueiler and installed Gen. Luis Garcia Meza. General Garcia Meza was forced out in August 1981 in favor of General Celso Torrel, whom General Villdozo replaced.

Hernán Siles Zúzo, the Democratic Popular Union leader who won election to the presidency only weeks before the army seized power, has pledged to return soon from exile in Lima, a radio report said. Supporters said he was ready to govern.

The armed forces have annulled the results of three elections when it became clear the winner would be Mr. Siles Zúzo. The armed forces have ruled for most of the last 17 years.

The military regime's decision to turn over power came amid severe economic problems and a general strike called Friday to pressure the military to step aside in favor of civilian rule.

The Bolivian Workers Central union said the nationwide strike, which began at midnight, would continue until General Villdozo promised to resign and hand over power to the Democratic Popular Union.

But Labor Minister Julio Villagomez, a colonel speaking for the 2-month-old military regime, went on television to denounce the strike as illegal and warn that public employees who refuse to work Friday will be fired.

By Thursday, most of Bolivia already was paralyzed by strikes hitting the states of Cochabamba, Oruro, Chuquisaca, Potosí and Tarija. La Paz was midway through a 48-hour general strike.

All national and international flights were canceled Thursday, and factories and most public and private offices were closed.

The general strike calls began after General Villdozo announced Tuesday an 18-point emergency economic plan. It included a proposal to give each worker and each dependent an \$18 monthly bonus — which labor leaders denounced as insufficient — and would increase most fuel costs and restrict the exchange of the dollar for the peso.

Spain Airline Revises List of Crash Victims

By William G. Blair

NEW YORK — A list of 56 passengers said to be dead or missing in the crash Monday of a charter jetliner in Malaga, Spain, was issued Wednesday by the Spanish carrier, Spantax Airlines. Thursday, at least seven of those said to be dead or missing were reported to be alive.

The airline, a DC-10 operated by Spantax, an air charter company, crashed and burned while trying to take off from New York on the final leg of a two-week package tour of Spain. The plane carried 380 passengers and a crew of 13.

An official, who refused to give his name but said he was representing "the highest management" of Spantax, said Thursday by telephone from Palma de Mallorca that five persons on the list were alive.

Confirmation that a husband and wife also named on the list were alive was made in a telephone call to The New York Times from the husband, Benjamin Rosen of Fort Lee, New Jersey. Mr. Rosen and his wife, Yetta, were among the crash survivors who arrived in New York late Monday on a special flight of Iberia Air Lines of Spain.

Asked if he could say who on the list actually was dead, the official in Palma said it was impossible to differentiate between the dead and missing and those who are alive because the names "are changing from one minute to the other. We were under strong pressure to release the list, even knowing that some of the names are unreliable."

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The five persons on the Spantax list said by the official to be still alive are Carlton Macoway, Irene Toledo, A. Toledo, Joud and M. Fernandez. The official was not aware that the Rosenos also were alive.

The official said that the person listed as Carlton Macoway was actually Fernandez Macoway Carlton and that the person listed as A. Toledo was actually Angela Garcia Madrid.

The confusion surrounding the identities of the crash victims was compounded when Ray H. Burson, a spokesman for the U.S. Embassy in Madrid, said Thursday that two of the 16 names on an official list of confirmed dead, provided earlier Wednesday by the Spanish government, had been changed by the Spanish authorities to missing. The two names were given by Mr. Burson as E. Lujan and Jane F. Parry.

On the Spantax list issued later, which includes the names provided without addresses or nationalities by the Spanish government, the Lujan name is given as Mesias Lujan and the Parry name as Jayne Parry.

In Washington, a State Department press officer said that one of the problems faced by officials at the scene of the crash "is that most of the dead are so badly burned that in many cases positive identification has not yet been possible."

As a result, she said, "some people on the airplane's manifest have still not been accounted for." She said that U.S. officials were being extremely cautious about the identities of the crash victims.

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U.S. Government Seeks to Limit Effects of Its Pipeline Sanctions

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

WASHINGTON — The Commerce Department, under pressure from business, is seeking to limit the impact of the trade sanctions that President Ronald Reagan has imposed on companies involved in building the Siberian natural gas pipeline.

"It would not have been appropriate to reach out and capture all of the secondary suppliers," one hard-line Commerce Department official said. "You have to stop somewhere."

"The department has been swamped," said another official who asked not to be identified. "Literally hundreds of companies are requesting clarification of their position with the Office of the General Counsel."

Diplomatic Activity

The Commerce Department's efforts coincide with fresh diplomatic moves to resolve the dispute. Officials here and in Brussels said that Secretary of State George P. Shultz would meet in New York later this month with his counterparts from Britain, France, West Germany and Italy at the start of the new session of the United Nations General Assembly, and that the pipeline dispute would be the major topic.

Even though only four companies have been directly affected by the sanctions, the fortunes of many companies are bound up with those on the sanctions list through joint ventures and supplier relationships.

The sanctions were levied against the four companies for shipping to the Soviet Union compressors built with U.S. technology for use in pumping gas along the 3,700-mile (5,920-kilometer) pipeline now under construction.

The sanctions mean that American oil and gas equipment or technology cannot be shipped to the companies. John Brown Ltd. of Britain, Dresser France, a subsidiary of Dresser Industries of Dallas, Creusot-Loire of France and Nuovo Pignone of Italy.

Initially, the sanctions barred any U.S. company or any European company using U.S. technology under license from receiving exports of U.S. goods and services if they sold equipment to the Soviet Union for construction of the pipeline. But the Reagan administration later limited the sanctions to exports involving oil and gas.

Since the denial orders were imposed, the Commerce Department has made these decisions:

- It told the Rockwell International Corp. that the regulations did not apply to Rockwell's French subsidiary, Rockwell Valves, even though Rockwell valves are used in the compressors that Dresser France shipped to the Soviet Union Aug. 26.

- It made a preliminary ruling exempting Walter Kidde, a British subsidiary of Kidde Inc. of Clifton, New Jersey, from sanctions even though it makes firefighting equipment for use at pumping stations along the pipeline.

- It made another preliminary ruling exempting Andrew Antenna, a British subsidiary of the Andrew Corp. of Orland Park, Illinois, from the sanctions even though it provides microwave equipment that is part of the communications complex for the pipeline.

The ripple effects of the sanctions already imposed are beginning to be felt by Dresser, the one U.S. company directly involved. Edward R. Luter, a Dresser senior vice president, reported that the company's French subsidiary had been stricken from the bidding lists of several international engineering companies, which he declined to name, because of the ban on its access to U.S. oil and gas technology.

"The denial order is a serious threat to the viability of Dresser France," he commented, "since American oil and gas technology is its lifeblood."

Rockwell's valves, according to company officials, had been sold to Dresser long before imposition of the sanctions.

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of martial law in Poland last December. The president cited Soviet support of Poland's military government as the reason for sanctions against those aiding in construction of the pipeline, which is to carry natural gas from Siberia to Western Europe.

The French government ordered Dresser France to fulfill its contract for the pipeline compressors, even though shipment meant violation of the American embargo. Similarly, the British government told Walter Kidde and Andrew Antenna to fulfill their contracts with the Russians, although shipment in these cases has not yet taken place. Refusal to comply with either the French or British government orders would mean stiff fines or other penalties.

The district court said that, in spite of the U.S. embargo on use of U.S.-supplied technology in equipment shipped to the Soviet Union, the firm must supply compressors ordered by a French oil firm, Compagnie Européenne des Pétroles, or pay a penalty of 10,000 guilders (\$3,638) per day.

Never before has Israel sought so ambitiously to translate its military power into political might.

NEWS ANALYSIS

Never have the leaders in Jerusalem moved so directly to influence the internal political make-up of a neighboring Arab state. Never before have they taken control of an Arab capital. And never has an Israeli victory in a war seemed so dubious.

Despite Prime Minister Menachem Begin's insistence that Israel desires not one inch of Lebanese territory, despite his pledge to withdraw as and when the Syrians withdraw, there is a growing dread, reflected in the Israeli press and in the private comments of ordinary people, that the best army in the Middle East has stepped into a quagmire, and that the exit will not be easy or early.

Strong Government Sought

Mr. Begin is a skillful politician in the Israeli arena, and his defense minister, Ariel Sharon, may be one of the most effective military minds in the world today. But they are novices in the unfamiliar territory of Lebanese politics; they are largely unskilled in the subtleties of political manipulation in the Arab world, as their failures to gain cooperation from the Arabs of the occupied West Bank have shown.

And yet they are determined to see the situation in Lebanon resolved in their interest before they leave.

What they are after is a strong central government that can raise

Dutch Pipeline Ruling

A Dutch court ordered Seismotek Sensor Nederland, a subsidiary of the U.S. firm Geosource Inc., on Friday to fulfill a contract to supply equipment for the Soviet natural gas pipeline. Reuters reported from The Hague.

The district court said that, in spite of the U.S. embargo on use of U.S.-supplied technology in equipment shipped to the Soviet Union, the firm must supply seismometers ordered by a French oil firm, Compagnie Européenne des Pétroles, or pay a penalty of 10,000 guilders (\$3,638) per day.

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Thatcher Briefs Suzuki About Pipeline Dispute

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain told Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki on Friday that West European contracts with the Soviet Union for the Siberian natural gas pipeline did not undermine the Western alliance, despite U.S. objections, Japanese Foreign Ministry officials said.

The two leaders started talks within hours of Mrs. Thatcher's arrival here as the first British prime minister to officially visit Japan in a decade.

They also agreed that the two nations should conclude as soon as possible a "bilateral" technology agreement, and set the agenda for their more extensive talks Monday.

Mrs. Thatcher proposed that the two leaders discuss five topics: bilateral relations including Britain's trade deficit with Japan, scientific and technical cooperation, the world economy, China and the issue of Britain's lease on the New Territories of Hong Kong, and the dispute over the Soviet natural gas pipeline. The United States opposes the pipeline, which will go from Siberia to Western Europe.

Before the meeting, Mrs. Thatcher, accompanied by her husband, Denis, was greeted by Prime Minister Suzuki, officials, diplomats, and children waving flags during a ceremony at the guest house where she will stay.

Reagan's Defense Fuels Critics of His Civil Rights Record

By Howell Raines
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — By denouncing Great Society programs in a speech to a black audience, President Ronald Reagan has provided fresh ammunition for critics who say he is trying to reverse the racial progress of the last 20 years.

The president's speech to the National Black Republican Council has also fueled anew the partisan debate over Mr. Reagan's personal sensitivity to blacks and his understanding of black history.

That debate gained force Thursday because of the intense reaction to the president's speech and because the speech coincided with a series of meetings in Washington this week by black groups that are sharply divided on the question of Mr. Reagan's racial attitudes.

Speech to Republicans

In his speech Wednesday night reacting to recent criticism of his administration's treatment of the disadvantaged, Mr. Reagan told black Republicans that blacks "would be better off today" if the Great Society's programs of President Lyndon B. Johnson had never been started.

A spokesman for the Democratic National Committee, Robert Neuman, predicted that the president's speech would drive lower his poll standing with blacks and provide an opportunity for effective attack on Mr. Reagan.

Glossed over in the exchange of charges was the fact that Mr. Reagan's appearance at the black Republican convention revealed a cleavage between the White House political strategy for the fall elections and the Republican Party's official position on black recruitment.

Officially, the Republican National Committee is committed to using the black Republican council to recruit more black party members. But White House strategists

believe there is little the president can do to win more black voters for the party between now and the congressional elections at November.

The strategists acknowledge that Mr. Reagan's main reason for appearing before black audiences

NEWS ANALYSIS

was not to gain black supporters, but to reassure moderate whites who might reject his leadership if he appeared to be overtly prejudiced against blacks.

Mr. Reagan's senior black adviser, Melvin J. Bradley, acknowledged that White House polls show that Mr. Reagan's approval rating among blacks is "in the teens."

Moreover, another Reagan adviser added, the negative feel-

ings that have led to the low approval rating were growing stronger because of Mr. Reagan's budget cuts and his policy of having the Justice Department and other agencies abandon the traditional legal remedies for discrimination.

On Thursday, Democratic spokesmen predicted that Mr. Reagan's attempt to use a black forum to solidify himself with white moderates might backfire by prompting a heavy black turnout in the fall elections. Although that is open to argument, it was clear that the president's speech prompted an immediate toughening of campaign talk from both sides.

The racial issue was brought into sharp focus by a series of events that started with the meeting in midweek of the black Re-

publicans and the convening on Friday of the annual conference of the Black Congressional Caucus. In addition, the Washington Council of Lawyers issued a report accusing Mr. Reagan of crippling civil rights enforcement at the Justice Department.

At about the same time, Mr. Reagan's black appointee to the chairmanship of United States Commission on Civil Rights, Clarence M. Pendleton, called on the president to ally black fears by convening a "minority summit conference" at Camp David, Md.

The suggestion by Mr. Pendleton, who is a Republican opposed to the civil rights enforcement policies of the past, was part of a polite effort by black conservatives to remind Mr. Reagan that he has cut

himself off from black leadership groups.

The White House also brushed aside Mr. Pendleton's suggestion of "summit" talks. More quietly, it has ignored appeals from black Republicans to appoint a black with the title of deputy counselor to the president.

In his speech, Mr. Reagan rejected any appeal to blacks through government programs designed to subsidize the disadvantaged. Criticizing what he called the Democrats' "rhetoric of compassion," he asserted that Republicans must attract blacks with the promise of economic self-help.

The dispute over government versus free-market solutions to black problems has been one main point of debate this week. The other has been the quality of Mr. Reagan's caring for blacks.

Reagan Asks Congress to Meet After Elections

By Helen Dewar
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan, claiming that stopgap funding for the government is "bad economics and bad management," has called on Congress to return to Washington for a lame-duck session after the Nov. 2 elections to complete work on its regular appropriations bills.

Both the Senate majority leader, Senator Howard H. Baker Jr., Republican of Tennessee, and the speaker of the House, Representative Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts, said they remained opposed to the idea of a post-election session but reluctantly agreed to Mr. Reagan's request, which was sent by letter.

Mr. Baker told the Senate to prepare to return Nov. 29.

"There's nothing we can do about it," Mr. O'Neill grumbled in

reference to the tradition of honoring such presidential requests.

Mr. O'Neill said he told the White House chief of staff, James A. Baker 3d, "you've never seen a special session with 75 people here." Moreover, Mr. O'Neill added, "everybody who has legislation kicking around here will want to bring it up."

Congressional aides noted that, while Mr. Reagan's request was limited to action on money bills, there is nothing to prevent Congress from taking up other matters, such as controversial "social issues" such as abortion and school prayer that have bogged down the Senate for weeks and such of Mr. Reagan's priority items as a balanced-budget constitutional amendment.

Mr. Reagan's letter arrived as Congress stepped up its pace of action on appropriations bills but still remained far from enactment of most of its regular spending bills for the 1983 fiscal year that starts Oct. 1.

No more than a few, if any, of the 13 regular appropriations bills are expected to be passed and sent to the president for signature or veto before Congress plans to quit for election campaigning in early October.

This will require stopgap funding through a "continuing resolution," and Mr. O'Neill and Mr. Baker were talking in terms of having such a resolution last until mid-February or early March.

Mr. Reagan, however, said in his letter that any continuing resolution should be for "the shortest possible time." Calling for passage of "responsible regular appropriations bills in a timely manner," he added:

"I have said before, and I feel even more strongly now, that attempting to run the federal government without a proper budget — with a series of temporary continuing resolutions and the associated overall budgetary uncertainty — amounts to both bad economics and bad management."

■ **Liberals Launch Filibuster**
Steven V. Roberts of The New York Times reported from Washington:

Senate liberals launched a new filibuster Thursday, this time against a bill that would permit organized prayer in public schools.

U.S. Panel Rejects Immigration Limit

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The House Judiciary Committee has decided to do away with a proposed ceiling on legal immigration to the United States, one of the major elements of an immigration bill that would be the first thorough overhaul of U.S. immigration law in 30 years.

The amendment eliminating the proposed cap on legal immigration was sponsored by the committee chairman, Representative Peter W. Rodino Jr., a New Jersey Democrat. He argued in favor of provisions in the current law that grant virtually unlimited immigration rights to immediate family members of American citizens.

It seems unlikely now the bill can be voted on by the full House in the coming week, and Congress is tentatively planning to adjourn by Oct. 8. The Senate has already passed its own version of the bill.



President Ronald Reagan escorted President Ferdinand E. Marcos of the Philippines and his wife, Imelda, after a meeting at the White House. The Marcoses are on a five-day state visit.

Marcos Defends Record on Rights In Meeting With U.S. Congressmen

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Ferdinand E. Marcos of the Philippines went to Capitol Hill on Friday under heavy police security guard to defend his human rights record against congressional critics.

"We maintain that we have enhanced human rights" by effectively eliminating "leftist anarchy," Mr. Marcos said before the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

He denied allegations by Amnesty International, London-based group that monitors human rights, of widespread torture, disappearances and other abuses in the Philippines. "They don't know what's happening," he said.

Mr. Marcos, who spent several hours with President Ronald Reagan on Thursday, arrived Wednesday on a five-day state visit.

Faced Serious Unrest

During his meeting with the House committee, Mr. Marcos contended that in the face of serious unrest led by leftist rebels, "I had to proclaim martial law." Mr. Marcos declared martial law in 1972, a year ahead of his scheduled

departure from office at the end of his second presidential term. He ruled under martial law until January 1981.

"When I proclaimed martial law," Mr. Marcos said, "there was no such thing as human rights.... There were 200 private armies in the Philippines."

"I took unto myself the restructuring of our society," Mr. Marcos said, contending that he had instituted reforms in agriculture and the political process.

Mr. Reagan, asked about the Philippines' human rights record, said: "I think they have made great progress."

That sentiment is not universal. Shared in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, which invited Mr. Marcos for the meeting last Friday morning after he appeared before the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Three Democratic members of the Senate committee — Claiborne Pell of Rhode Island, Alan Cranston of California and Paul E. Tsongas of Massachusetts — sent Mr. Reagan a letter Monday protesting Mr. Marcos' visit on human rights grounds.

However, most members of both committees appear to share the administration's position that human rights trends in the Philippines are favorable and that continued U.S. Philippines friendship serves vital American interests.

One reflection of that sentiment is that U.S. military and economic aid to the Philippines, amounting to more than \$100 million annually, has not come under serious congressional challenge on human rights grounds.

Mr. Reagan and Mr. Marcos agreed during their meeting to negotiate beginning in April on a new agreement covering U.S. military bases in the Philippines. The 1979 agreement provides for review and possible revision of the accord every five years until it expires in 1991.

Mr. Marcos' aides have indicated that the Philippines wants a substantial increase in U.S. compensation for access to the bases.

More than 200 uniformed police officers were deployed for Mr. Marcos' visit. Near the Capitol, about 150 Marcos supporters rallied, waving Philippine and U.S. flags.

Panel Says Lowering Tar, Nicotine Doesn't Cut Hazards of Cigarettes

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Cigarette smokers who have switched to brands with low tar and nicotine content are still endangering their health, according to a committee of the National Academy of Sciences.

"Evidence of health benefits from switching to reduced tar and nicotine cigarettes is doubtful," the committee said Thursday. It said smokers who cut back on the number of cigarettes or switch to a reduced tar and nicotine brand "may unconsciously change how they smoke to maintain their intake of nicotine."

The committee also said that the tar and nicotine levels on cigarette packs do not represent a smoker's actual exposure and that similar amounts of tar and nicotine can be obtained from cigarettes with different measured ratings.

While the amount of tar and nicotine in cigarettes fell by about half between 1955 and 1975, the most recent year for which complete data were available, deaths from respiratory system cancers increased by about 70 percent during that period.

"The reason for this substantial and unexpected increase is unknown," the committee said, but listed among possible explanations: changes in smoking habits, such as smoking more or inhaling

more; other hazardous substances in cigarettes such as carbon monoxide and hydrogen cyanide, and the possibility that cigarette smoke may act synergistically with other hazards, such as air pollution.

Although the committee focused on lung cancer, it noted that cardiovascular disease is an even greater risk to smokers.

The Tobacco Institute suggested in a statement that the report conflicted with findings released last week at the International Cancer Congress in Seattle.

Doctors Criticize Press On Cancer Reporting

The Associated Press

SEATTLE — The way in which the media report on cancer can help send cancer sufferers to those who sell unproven or worthless treatments, according to a New Zealand doctor.

As long as cancer inspires great fear and anxiety, it's easy "for the crank and the charlatan" to present an attractive, brief, convincing and seemingly flawless case through the media, John Scott of the University of Auckland Medical School said this week at the 13th International Cancer Congress.

In an earlier interview, Dr. Scott said doctors contribute heavily to the problem in the way they deal with people with advanced cancer. The medical profession "doesn't give them the time and it doesn't give them the compassion that they need," he said.

Analysis of Reports

J. Paul Van Nevel of the National Cancer Institute in Bethesda, Maryland, said an analysis of cancer stories in the 50 largest U.S. newspapers found that they did little to dispel public misconceptions about cancer.

He said a two-month study of cancer stories appearing in 1977 and in 1980 found that the subjects reported rarely matched the priorities of cancer researchers. He said, for instance, the cancer of the colon and rectum, which trails only lung cancer as a killer with 57,000 deaths a year, is rarely mentioned.

Dr. Van Nevel said the popular media traditionally treat cancer — a complex of diseases with different causes, treatments, and outcomes — as a single disease. He said the incidence of various cancers is seldom reported, and the public often overestimates cancer incidence.

Dr. Scott complained that graduates of "diploma mills" receive degrees in exchange for little more than a check and often are treated seriously by reporters despite their questionable qualifications.

"At that time," the statement said, "the American Cancer Society asserted substantial advantages for low-yield cigarettes and indicated that over a period of time, smokers do not try to compensate by smoking more than before."

The group that did the study, the Committee on Substance Abuse and Habitual Behavior, operates under the auspices of the National Research Council, an arm of the National Academy of Sciences, which is a nonprofit, government advisory group.

Before the lengthy debate began, the speaker of the House, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., made a special appeal for passage of the bill, claiming it would have an immediate impact on the economy by employing the jobless in rebuilding the country's deteriorating public structures and roads.

"We can no longer accept in good conscience the president's plea for patience," the Massachusetts Democrat said. "The costs of unemployment compensation now outweigh the cost of putting people back to work. We can afford this measure because Congress saved almost \$2 billion by passing the supplemental appropriations bill over the president's veto."

The Republicans immediately challenged this, calling the measure "a hoax" that they said would lead the unemployed to believe Congress had done something for them when it actually had done nothing.

But after these attacks on the Democratic bill, the Republicans tried to substitute a similar measure.

■ **Seychelles Envoy Is Named**
United Press International

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan announced Thursday that he is nominating a career diplomat, David Fischer, 43, deputy chief of mission in Dar es Salaam, as ambassador to the republic of Seychelles.



FIELD TRAINING — A West German Leopard-2 tank leaves a trail of dust and smoke at Münster, West Germany. It is followed by an anti-tank helicopter during NATO exercises.

2d Suspect Held In N.Y. Killing of Donovan Witness

United Press International

NEW YORK — A second reputed organized crime member accused of taking part in the slaying of a witness in the investigation of Raymond J. Donovan, the U.S. labor secretary, has been ordered held without bail pending a hearing on Tuesday.

Philip Buono, 67, pleaded not guilty Thursday to a charge of second-degree murder in the shooting Aug. 25 of Nathan Masselli, 31. He was arrested Wednesday. Meanwhile, Salvatore Odierno, 67, of Valley Stream, Long Island, a second suspect in the killing, was arraigned in a Bronx court. An order to hold him without bail without bail was continued. A third suspect, still being sought, has been identified as Joseph Verlezza.

Mario Merola, the Bronx district attorney, said after Mr. Odierno's arrest that the killing was an apparent result of a disagreement over money. Mr. Buono and Mr. Verlezza were initially named in a report by the U.S. special prosecutor, Leon Silverman, during an investigation into allegations that Mr. Donovan had ties with organized crime. But Mr. Silverman concluded Monday that there was insufficient "credible evidence" of such ties.

David Dubinsky Dies; He Led Garment Union

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — David Dubinsky, 90, a pioneering labor leader who built the International Ladies Garment Workers Union into a 400,000-member political force, died Friday, a union spokesman said.

Under Mr. Dubinsky, the union grew from a small, indebted labor organization into a major national union that he led for 34 years before retiring abruptly in 1966. "I don't want to die with my boots on," he said at the time.

During that time, sweatshops were largely transformed, and he pioneered the expansion of labor's role to include not just wages and hours but a range of benefits and even the cultural life of the worker. First a socialist revolutionary, later an avid anti-Communist and one of the first major labor leaders to drive Communists from his own union, Mr. Dubinsky became a powerful force in politics at all levels.

He was born Feb. 22, 1892, in Brest-Litovsk in Russian-controlled Poland and taken to Lodz when he was 7. He was only 15 when he took part in a strike against the bakery where he was employed. The employer was his father.

Because of his union-organizing activities, Mr. Dubinsky was arrested and ordered to exile in Siberia. But he escaped en route and made his way back to Poland. He arrived in New York on Jan. 2, 1911. He soon joined the garment workers union, and rose through its ranks to become president in 1932.

The union was \$1 million in debt when Mr. Dubinsky took office, and its membership was down to 45,000.

Through a combination of bank loans and energetic organizing drives that swelled membership to 200,000, he liquidated the debts in two years, leaving the union with assets of \$850,000.

Rosalinde Fuller

NEW YORK (NYT) — Rosalinde Fuller, 90, who played Ophelia to John Barrymore's celebrated Hamlet on Broadway in 1922, died Wednesday at her sister's home in London.

Seoul Minister to Visit U.K.

Reuters

SEOUL — Foreign Minister Lee Bum Suk will visit Britain from Oct. 3 to Oct. 6 at the invitation of Foreign Secretary Francis Pym, the Foreign Ministry here said Friday. The announcement said the men will discuss the Korean situation and bilateral cooperation.

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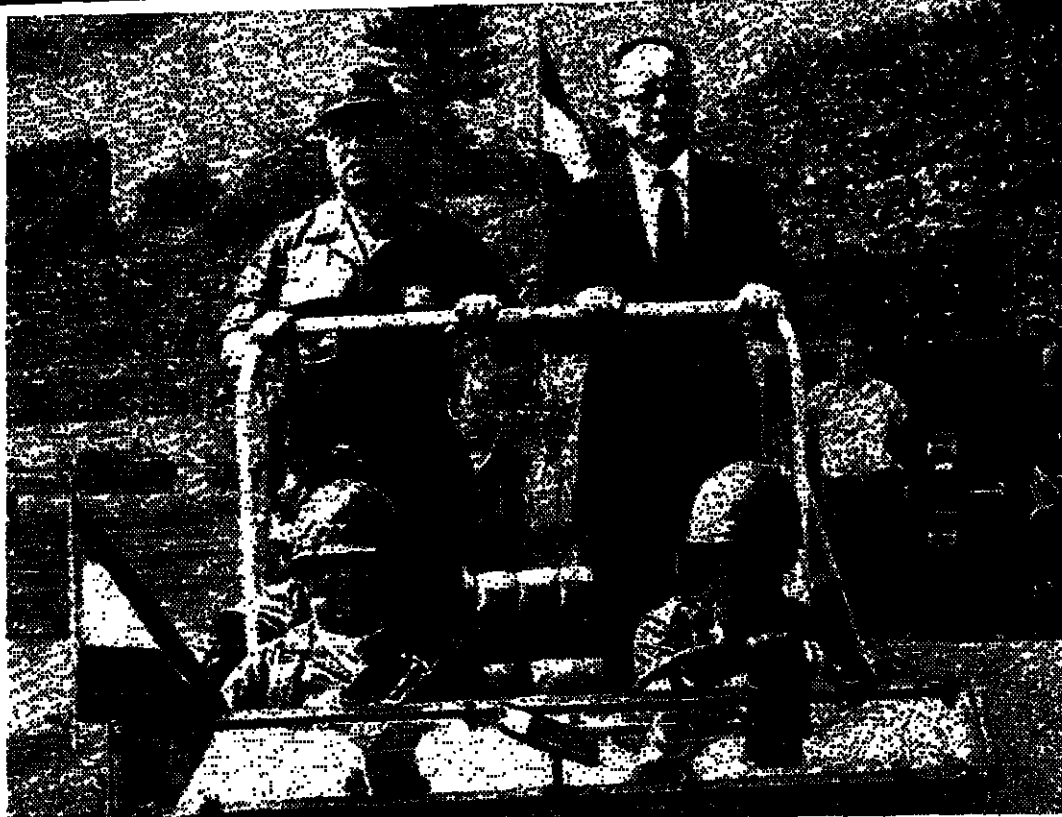
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Alvaro Magaña, provisional president, right, and General José Guillermo García, the defense minister, reviewed the troops Wednesday during Independence Day celebrations in San Salvador.

El Salvador, With U.S. Support, Begins 'Dialogue' With Guerrillas

By Bernard Weinraub
New York Times Service
SAN SALVADOR — The Salvadoran government, with the quiet support of the Reagan administration, has begun an indirect "dialogue" with guerrilla leaders intended to end the civil war.
Western diplomats said Thursday that interest in talks had increased after a secret meeting Sept. 3 in San Salvador between the provisional president, Alvaro Magaña, and the Costa Rican foreign minister, Fernando Volio, to discuss peace negotiations between the government and guerrilla forces.
Mr. Volio's trip to the capital came after Costa Rica's president, Luis Alberto Monge, met in Costa Rica with Guillermo Manuel Ungo, head of the Democratic Revolutionary Front, the political arm of the leftist-led guerrillas.
In an interview last weekend,

Mr. Magaña denied he was studying proposals from the guerrillas, who are grouped together in the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Army. But he said he hoped to establish a multiparty commission before the end of September to take up the question of whether to open peace negotiations.
Angered at Speech
Amid indications that the United States is pressing for negotiations, Salvadoran rightists have reacted angrily to a speech by a senior State Department official last month in San Francisco urging reconciliation between warring groups in El Salvador and other Central American nations.
The rightists viewed the speech, by Thomas O. Enders, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, as marking a shift by the Reagan administration in seeking accommodation with leftist forces in the region. Perhaps even more surprising, the speech characterized U.S. policy in the region as a virtual continuation of Carter administration actions.
In the first public reaction to the Enders speech, El Diario de Hoy, a conservative newspaper, said Wednesday that Mr. Enders had a "simplistic view" of Central America and was "out of date" in his understanding of the region.
"If it weren't because it was given by an influential figure in the Reagan administration," the newspaper said of the speech, "we would be tempted to believe it was the work of some confused leftist or some Third World priest."
U.S. officials in San Salvador said the speech marked a shift

toward negotiations as opposed to confrontation with Cuba and the Soviet Union over Central America. Officials asserted that human rights were as much a priority of the Reagan administration as they were under President Jimmy Carter, although activists in San Salvador complaining statistics on violence against civilians deny this.
U.S. officials say efforts to spur talks are highly delicate, partly because opposition to a "dialogue" has been voiced by powerful rightists, some ranking army officers and key members of the Salvadoran guerrilla insurgency. But officials maintain that the Salvadoran left has softened some of its key demands and made a series of what a diplomat termed "propositions which a sane, reasonable man would consider encouraging, acceptable."
The proposals made by the insurgents, according to Western diplomats, are assurances of personal security for all leftists once talks start, ending of the so-called "state of siege," access for guerrillas to the press and the reopening of the national university of El Salvador, which closed in June 1980.
U.S. officials said one of the key demands of the insurgents — a drastic overhaul of the Salvadoran Army — has apparently been dropped.
U.S. officials said the ultimate aim of any negotiations between the Salvadoran government and the guerrillas would be to enable the leftists to participate in the political process and to take part in presidential elections, which are tentatively scheduled for March 1984.

Expulsions From Chile Stir Unrest

Government, Church Clash on Human Rights

By Jackson Diehl
Washington Post Service

SANTIAGO — The impending expulsion from Chile of eight government critics, including four human-rights activists, has triggered a new confrontation between the authoritarian government of General Augusto Pinochet and the Roman Catholic Church as well as social movements here.

In one of the most aggressive actions against dissident leaders in recent years, the government has obtained a judicial sentence of expulsion against two directors of the Chilean Human Rights Commission and two leaders of the Justice and Peace group. The four were accused, along with four others, of violating a ban on political activity by organizing for the Christian Left, a political party.

The human-rights activists have denied the charges, and all eight have disputed the government's case on the ground that the evidence against them was obtained after they were arrested by the Chilean secret police and held in prison. Five of the men say they were tortured and forced to sign confessions.

They say they have little hope of winning an appeal later this month. The activists and a variety of rights leaders have charged that the case is part of a campaign to weaken groups that have criticized repressive measures of the government.

Government Denial
This is "putting at stake the very system of human-rights organizations outside of the government," said Domingo Namenculá Serrán, one of the leaders of the Justice and Peace group condemned to expulsion Aug. 17.

Government officials, who have denied charges of torture, have responded that the case shows that human-rights organizations and ostensibly apolitical social movements are being used by leftist activists to oppose the government. As debate over the case has increased, officials have expanded this charge of leftist infiltration to include Chile's Catholic Church, the traditional leader of rights activism since General Pinochet's coup in 1973.

Last month, General Fernando Paredes, the head of Chile's national police investigation department, charged that agents of the Soviet Union had turned leaders of the church into "allies of the Marxists."

Working With the Poor
Officials have said they are considering charges against the members of a social rights group whose office was destroyed in a suspicious fire two weeks ago. The group is headed by Fabiola Letelier, sister of former Chilean diplomat Orlando Letelier, whose assassination in Washington in 1976 led to the indictment of several high Chilean officials.

The conflicts and charges come at a time when the Pinochet government, plagued by severe economic problems, is facing widespread social unrest and sharp public criticism on other counts. But at the forefront of the dissent have been rights and social movements, which have grown significantly in recent years and often include former political activists.

These organizations have carried out such tasks as assisting families of political prisoners and documenting alleged rights violations and have asked the government by expanding into organizing community movements and working with the poor and unemployed.

The conflict over the groups' activity and the Chilean government's rights record have taken on particular importance as the Reagan administration considers whether to certify to Congress that the Pinochet administration has improved its performance on human rights. The administration's voucher is necessary before military and economic aid suspended by the Carter administration in 1977 can be resumed.

Foreign Support
Human-rights leaders, with an eye to the effect of U.S. and other international support, have focused on the case of the eight dissidents, which they maintain has been one of the most serious blows to civil rights in Chile in recent years.

The case began on Dec. 10, when Pablo Fuenzalida and German Molina were arrested after a gathering in commemoration of International Human Rights Day. Both are leaders of the Chilean Human Rights Commission, an organization founded by exiled Christian Democratic leader Jaime Castillo in 1980.

Seven other persons were arrested between Dec. 10 and Jan. 17 by Chile's secret police, including the two members of Justice and Peace, a Latin American rights organization whose leaders include Adolfo Pérez Esquivel of Argentina, the 1980 winner of the Nobel Peace Prize.

The nine men say they were blindfolded and taken to a prison where they were forced to sign confessions and record incriminating statements under the pressure of threats and, in five cases, beatings and torture with electricity.

Blast Kills 3 at Seoul Plant
SEOUL — Three workers were killed and six were seriously injured Friday in an explosion at an explosives factory here, police said.

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Guatemala Army Tied To Terror Campaign

By Marlene Simons
New York Times Service

LAS PACAYAS, Guatemala — It was just before dawn when Pedro Gualin heard the shooting, grabbed his hunting rifle and ran.

From the foliage nearby, he watched helplessly as strangers in civilian clothes fired wildly into the village huts and set them on fire.

When it was all over, he said, he found his wife, Marcela, dead on the floor. At least 60 other men, women and children in this Pocomchi mountain village were also dead.

Of the 300 survivors who fled to nearby San Cristóbal, many told the new government's efforts to present a better image of itself to the world have been complicated by continuing reports of massacres in which many of the dead are women and children.

Invariably the army blames the insurgents, and in a recent interview General Ríos Montt dismissed as "communist propaganda" the stories of large-scale killings by the military that are repeated by refugees pouring into southern Mexico.

Church groups monitoring human-rights abuses contend that the guerrillas are responsible for many deaths, but they say that the rebels generally target individuals identified as enemies rather than entire families.

Civil Action Also Used
In the past two months, the tactics of the army appear to have changed. Senior officers stressed that the current drive includes civic action, unlike in previous counterinsurgency campaigns, as well as the use of informers and interrogation.

Still, strong evidence exists that the army and Civil Defense patrols under its command are responsible for a terror campaign designed to disrupt broad Indian support for the insurgents.

According to a document prepared by Roman Catholic Church workers, soldiers killed 89 people in the village of Petenán in Huehuetenango province July 14. The victims ranged in age from 99 to 15 days and included 37 children.

In another Indian village, soldiers reportedly ordered the Civil Defense patrol to club four men to death after they had first burned the wife, daughter-in-law and grandchild of one of the men.

A foreign missionary who has been critical of the guerrillas said the Civil Defense men were "so laden with guilt that they came to confess."

in the highlands for almost a decade.

Thousands of Indian villagers, who account for more than half of the country's seven million inhabitants, are being herded into army-controlled zones, and General Ríos Montt has pledged "to defeat them by December."

As a result, the death toll, which dropped after the March 23 coup to about 200 a month from about 400, has climbed again. According to Guatemalan news reports, 532 people were killed in June.

With the press silenced now, the army put the July figure at 452. These sources have usually offered conservative estimates.

The new government's efforts to present a better image of itself to the world have been complicated by continuing reports of massacres in which many of the dead are women and children.

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ARTS / LEISURE

Devaluation Fears Fuel Bids for Minor French Objects

By Soren Melikian
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The fear of a third devaluation of the French franc appears to have set off a near panic among the professionals and small-time dealers that usually attend minor sales at Drouot.

At the first auction of the opening season, conducted by Soreau-Durand on Sept. 14, worthless items elicited unexpected outbursts of enthusiasm while the better pieces sold at low prices. The success encountered by total duds that would be declared unsalable anywhere else may be partly due to the young auctioneer's keen sense of misdirection. An urban man with a placid smile and barely detectable twinkle behind his gold-rimmed glasses, Soreau-Durand knows exactly how to create through seemingly haphazard piling of furniture an impression of country rusticity just emptied, dust, junk and forgotten treasures. On Tuesday, the mixture had just the right feel — the first two items featuring prominently.

As the porters repeatedly passed around large flat baskets — "maquettes" in obsolete French hardly to be heard outside Drouot — filled with miscellaneous, often nondescript items, sold as a single lot, those sitting in the front, behind the row of tables isolating them from the auctioneer's podium, grabbed them and feverishly fumbled through the junk.

Extraordinary Financial Response
This is not unusual on such occasions. The sight of something to get hold of after the two-month summer closing of Drouot acts as the smell of blood on a hunter. What is extraordinary is the financial response. The contents of a maquette — a white faience tureen "damaged," as the auctioneer wryly noted, a water jug of which there must be, at a rough guess, a good half-million more in French rural households, and bits of metal defying analysis — were knocked down at 348 francs. This could be regarded as a kind of inaugural joke among the boys. The going commercial price would probably be closer to one-tenth of that price.

But it soon became clear that the joke was repeating itself on a surprising scale.

In keeping with time-honored French auction practice, the maquettes were followed first by a few books, then by drawings, paintings and some prints all mixed together. An interior scene with a young girl sewing, done in the neo-18th-century manner favored by the academic artists

who catered to the French upper middle class around 1860-70, was hard to make out under its coating of oily grime. The eye of a small dealer apparently detected some hidden beauty under the yellow varnish. In a heated contest with a colleague, the dealer got it at 2,668 francs.

After a drawing in sepia wash done in imitation of a famous painting had been sold for 232 francs — an amateur's essay of that type is commercially worth naught — a pair of small watercolors were offered. Their oval, horizontal format is traditionally disliked on both sides of the Channel and accordingly considered noncommercial. The subject matter, in the most hackneyed beribboned shepherdess tradition, hardly recommended them. If the latter

THE ART MARKET

19th-century painter's intention had been to catch someone of the light-headed manner of his 18th-century predecessors such as Pater, he failed abysmally. At 600 francs, the pair would have been dearly paid. At 2,494 francs, it became something of a mystery.

Yet, this was nothing compared with the portrait of a young girl inscribed in the name of Paul Mignon and dated 1897. The artist's name is not entered in any of the great biographical dictionaries of painters, draughtsmen and engravers, so that it is difficult to check facts, but the paintings struck me as distinctly later — the '30s of this century, I should have thought.

Could this have been, who knows, a fake Paul Mignon? Two ladies of some age obviously thought differently. A random bid was made at 1,100 by a third lady who did not seem too sure about her own keenness. Luckily for her, there was one more bid and the uncertain Mignon finally sold to a fourth bidder for 1,340 francs.

Seconds later, the third lady found an object for her thirst for collectibles. It was a mechanical reproduction of a drawing, laid down on board, varnished, and described precisely in those unflattering terms by the auctioneer. She raised her finger with great determination, and got the piece for 247 francs, probably 20 times what it is worth.

Objects d'art went exactly the same way. Two plates "decorated in the Delft manner" as interpreted by popular department store designers, brought 638 francs, a small fortune, other things being equal.

At that rate one might have expected any relatively good piece to soar to wildly unattainable heights. The far from being the case. Early in the sale there was a fairly large — about 18 inches high — good, watercolor

study of some Gothic church towers. It hardly seemed overpriced at 348 francs. Nor did a most interesting drawing about 20 by 16 inches in watercolor heightened with gouache of a medieval street in Rouen. The gable-ended houses, which were all razed in the 1944 bombing, were represented in great architectural detail with a skillful handling of light effects. Judging from the costumes, the drawing is datable to the 1840s. Some foreshadowing in the sky, probably caused by the acid board on which the drawing is laid down, is hard if not impossible to restore. But this does not affect the documentary value, which is considerable and is hardly disturbing aesthetically. At 296 francs, the piece seems reasonable.

Some objects d'art were equally inexpensive. One lot consisted of two flat cigarette cases in silver-plated metal. The style of the early '30s, with its taste for abstract geometrics, was excellent and at 139 francs the two objects, in perfect condition, were hardly overpriced.

Higher Price Bracket

In a considerably higher price bracket, a so-called "garinure de cheminée," i.e. a chimney piece clock and assorted candlesticks made *en suite* around 1860-70, was again not expensive. The rococo-style ormolu with its twisted foliage was a bit on the heavy side, as in all the objects d'art of the Napoleonic III period, but the metalwork was good. The very large pieces are of a type that has avidly been sought in recent years largely for export to the United States, South America, and the Gulf area. At just over 20,000 francs, it sold moderately well — the final price when it reaches its ultimate destination might be closer to 60,000-80,000 francs. At any rate this would have been so last season.

This is not to suggest that there has been a drop in demand for the better quality works of art. But the dealers who stock such pieces belong to a category that is sufficiently well-informed to dread the effects of the current recession. Their abstention beyond a certain limit may be read as an anticipation of worsening conditions. It is for comparable reasons that the good watercolor of a medieval street in Rouen sold for so little: dealers who sell 19th-century drawings, again, belong to a better educated category than those who might go after a common faience water jug. Small-time dealers are scared of holding onto their devalued cash while their sophisticated colleagues dread a deflationary situation and longer-term fall in demand. Hence the discrepancy between the wildly expensive trash and the rather low-priced better items.

The Met's Changing Style

By John Rockwell
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Metropolitan Opera that opens its season Monday night with Kiri Te Kanawa, Tatiana Troyanos, Judith Blegen, Kurt Moll and Luciano Pavarotti in "Der Rosenkavalier," is in a basic sense, the same old Metropolitan Opera it's been for one year short of a century. It is the United States' international opera company, the repository for the proven masterpieces of the operatic repertoire and the home for the best singers it can attract.

But the old Met is also the new Met. The Met's newness can be measured in many ways. One is the shift in artistic leadership from Rudolf Bing to the interregnum of Goeran Gentele and Schuyler Chapin to the "troika" of Anthony Bliss, James Levine and John Dexter to what amounts, now, to a new troika of Bliss, Levine and Joan Levine, the British assistant manager in charge of casting.

Another form of measurement would be the style of productions the Met now offers, less opulent but more dramatically considered than they used to be. Another would be singing — not simply, as some old-timers grumble, fewer "stars," but a different kind of star. One could also add a new emphasis on depth of ensemble and the preservation of that ensemble, and on the dramatic and musical values achieved in rehearsal, over the course of a season's run.

But perhaps the most striking way to describe what is different about the new Met is to consider its repertory. Until the 1970s, the Met was known primarily as a singers' house, an aviary for what Ingpen refers to as "canary fanciers." But singers have to have something to sing, and the Met's repertory under Bing was weighted heavily toward warhorse operas of the German and, especially, Italian schools. Bing can be credited for his innovations, chiefly then-rarely-played operas by Verdi and occasional landmark productions, such as his opening-night "Don Carlo" in 1950 and the Eugene Bernan "Don Giovanni" that, although falling apart, still graces the Met repertory.

Typical Bing Season

A look at a typical Bing season — 1959-60 — reveals some interesting similarities and dissimilarities from the Met's forthcoming 1982-83 season. The number of operas presented — 23 in 1959-60; 22 this season — is comparable, although the earlier season was one month shorter. The proportion of operas by Italian and German composers was similar, too, being the widespread assumption that the current repertory has de-emphasized the Italian warhorses: 10 Italian and nine German in 1959-60; 11 Italian and seven German in 1982-83.

But there are differences between the two seasons, as well. In Bing's day, the repertory was based on the standard repertory to a startling extent. In 1959-60, operas like "Madama Butterfly," "Aida," "Carmen," "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci" returned throughout the season, filling in gaps that needed to be filled. Casts shuffled in and out of these operas in a way that does not suggest an overriding concern for coherence: in 1959-60, for the 11 performances of "Aida," there were eight different Amorosos.

Today, there are still many repetitions of popular operas — more than ever, reflecting the longer season. This year there will be 16 "Barbers of Seville," 13 "La Bohème" and 13 "Il Trovatore."

But there has been a steady shift, too, toward less

hackneyed operas and established works not previously done at the Met. Along with the "Bohème" and "Trovatore," there will be 13 performances this season of Mozart's "Idomeneo" — one of the three new productions — and an opera never before done at the Met, as well as a revival of the company's triple bill of Satie's "Parade," Poulenc's "Les Mamelles de Tirésias" and Ravel's "L'Enfant et les Sortilèges."

The new regime at the Met took power in 1974. Levine says that he and his associates "had a clear-cut idea of how we intended to expand the repertory." Those plans included the introduction of "20th-century classics," commissions and new productions of standard works, and works Levine thought should be standard. Plans for the next three seasons include new productions of Handel's "Rinaldo," Zandonai's "Francesca da Rimini," Mozart's "La Clemenza di Tito," Mussorgsky's "Khovanshchina" and, tentatively, Gershwin's "Porgy and Bess" and the first of the company's two centennial commissions, an opera based on the Medea theme by Jacob Druckman.

Repertory at the Met today is planned by Levine and Ingpen, Bliss, as general manager, holds final veto power, but claims not to intrude his own artistic opinions into the process.

Talk of a Second Theater

The Met will never become an experimental house; its position as a guardian of the standard repertory as well as the sheer size of its 4,000-seat hall preclude that. There is still talk of a smaller, second theater for more experimental or intimate works and productions, but that will not come until the late '80s at the earliest, after the \$100 million endowment drive is completed and the next round of labor talks, in 1984.

But the new Met remains actively interested in less familiar, nonexperimental operas, and one reason is the kind of singer available today, particularly in the United States, who is comfortable in a wide range of repertory and willing to take part in a closely knit ensemble that remains a unit throughout the run of an opera. Add to that the necessity for starker, less expensive productions, and the Met's choice of repertory becomes partly determined by the need to find operas that fulfill those conditions. Better to do Poulenc's "Dialogues of the Carmelites," which can sustain an austere production and doesn't invoke nostalgia, than an understated "Aida."

American opera companies have long been conservative in comparison to Europe's — Ingpen places the taste lag at 20 years. That can have its advantages, Levine adds — the avoidance of "fad productions that are thrown away in six months." But the lag also means that Europe's own interest in new repertory can have a ripple effect on the Met. Thus, famous singers are now more willing to sing unusual operas, and the Met is more willing to accommodate them. The choices are first of all, Levine stresses, based on the work itself. But aside from the inherent value of an opera like "Khovanshchina," for instance, Ingpen points out that it is being planned in part because Martti Talvela wants to sing it.

Such wishes can't always be fulfilled, however. If an opera relies too heavily on one singer, the Met may be unwilling to risk a new production. The company has a production of Bellini's "I Puritani" in the warehouse. But Joan Sutherland doesn't want to sing it anymore, and the Met has not yet found another singer of similar stature to warrant a revival.

Botticelli: New Look, New Ideas

By Susan Lumsden
International Herald Tribune

FLORENCE — The restoration of Sandro Botticelli's "Primavera" for the 400th anniversary year of the Uffizi Gallery is as much an event as its creation, and somewhat more comprehensible.

When it was painted, about 1478, the large (3.14 by 2.5 meters) tempera painting was one of the most bizarre masterpieces of the turbulent Florentine Renaissance. It was an allegory of spring based on the pagan myths of Venus, recast in red robes as a beauteous Virgin Mary. Zephyr, the figure of wind, appeared to be abducting the nymph of spring while the three Graces danced unaware under Cupid's pointed bow.

The work was weird, unquestionably beautiful, and a world away from Florence where Lorenzo the Magnificent's brother, Giuliano de' Medici, had just been stabbed to death during Mass in the cathedral.

Botticelli, a neo-Platonist, contended that perfection — and therefore beauty — was necessarily of a higher world, unassailable by the infidels of the republic. The ideas of medieval humanists, who held man to be the measure of all truths, and merely baffled others.

Disgraced, Botticelli gave up painting for politics and died in poverty in 1510 after his mentor, the Dominican friar Savonarola, was burned at the stake by the Florentines for preaching against their wanton ways. By the time "Primavera" was just a "good draftsmanship" and so remained until the 19th-century Romantic revival and Bernard Berenson took a second look.

The culmination is the current restoration of the "Primavera," all the more remarkable since it didn't need restoration as much as cleaning. Other of the 39 works of art in the Palazzo Vecchio exhibition (until Jan. 6) were in worse shape, some having been damaged by the flood in 1966. Yet the "Primavera" is spotlighted to emphasize Florence as Italy's center of restoration, sanctioned by science, hence the title: "Method and Science — Work and Research in Restoration." The companion exhibition, "The City of the Uffizi," is mainly a historical guide to the other museums and monuments in Florence.

On first viewing, the new "Primavera" is truly a breath of spring, particularly since its bearer, Zephyr, is now a clear turquoise instead of a deathly green. Zephyr, more than the nine other figures, was responsible for the interpretation of the "Primavera," as some sort of dark orgy.

New Interpretation
A new interpretation is the "Primavera" as a philosophy of love, painted by Botticelli for the wedding of Lorenzo di Pierfrancesco de' Medici. The various personalities show the relationship between the bestial, human and divine love. Venus, the goddess of love, is the medium whose beauty draws man from his early origin and troubles to his divine destiny, which is his inspiration and salvation. The fascination with the "Primavera" is itself proof that men can recognize and be drawn to beauty without necessarily understanding it. These new readings are possible because the old brown fog over the "Primavera" was caused by discolored varnish, not by green paint that had irreversibly browned with



Detail of "Primavera" showing Spring and Zephyr.

monochromatic painters of the 17th century are forever guilty in suggesting to subsequent centuries that good art is dark art. "In the 14th and 15th centuries and before, the colors of paintings were as vivid and vibrant as the times," says Thomas Schneider, an independent Florentine restorer who rates as "excellent" the job done on the "Primavera." Until the 1930s, he says, many paintings were coated with brown varnish to give them an air of authentic age; the English actually called it "gallery tone."

The "Padina" Argument
A more moderate argument is the one against restoration beyond careful conservation. The value of a work of art is not only its beauty but also its age, the fact that it has survived so long. To remove the patina of time, this argument goes, is to remove the soul or immortality of beauty. It is all the more convincing when restoration is admittedly subjective and interpretive. The difficulty, says Schneider, is deciding what is "patina." Is it varnish, discolored pigment or just dirt?

"The real trouble is that restoration is not scientific enough," says Maurizio Seracini, who did the scientific studies of the "Primavera." His photographs, which are on display, give a fascinating fourth dimension to Botticelli by showing how the artist actually painted. "Rarely does anyone study the microclimate from which art in need of restoration has emerged and to which it will return," Seracini says. "What is restoration if it's not long-term conservation? Is it just a show? Maybe this exhibition will finally show Italians that scientists have a role in art. Other-

Pier Paolo Pasolini's Drawings

By Michael Gibson
International Herald Tribune

BASEL — Pier Paolo Pasolini is internationally famous for his films and was also familiar to Italians as a poet and newspaper columnist. Now, seven years after his death, a collection of his drawings is being shown.

Pasolini died in November 1975, at the age of 53. He was clubbed and run over (with his own sports car) by a youth who rejected the director's advances. His cinema career had lasted 14 years and he had produced 17 full-length films.

The Basel Kunstmuseum is showing 120 drawings by Pasolini through Sept. 26. Their chief interest is what they reflect of the man. One could say that their chief in-

terest is their lack of artistic interest, their predominant ordinariness, except in the self-portraits, which among other things reflect the man's unappeased and unappeasable self-preoccupation.

But that is only one trait of the strange and driven personality that made him an extraordinary provocateur and fitted him for the role of the cultural martyr. His intense personal contradictions, which he made a public matter, and his sexual pilgrimages into the shadow world, both reflected in his films, appear to have been received by a fairly large public as a heightened image of his own preoccupations.

Oriana Fallaci, a tough interviewer, was fond of him in a painful and compassionate way, and the Basel catalog prints a "letter" she wrote to Pasolini after his death, in which she explores his contradictions: "You had too great a loathing of sin, and of sex which, to you, was sin, and chastity which, to you, was salvation. And the less purity you found the more you avenged yourself, seeking filth, and pain and vulgarity as a punishment. . . . But it is enough to believe in love and not to believe in life?"

It is strange, of course, to see those great inventories of sexual liberality and wit: the "Decameron," the "Canterbury Tales" and the "1001 Nights" rendered as brutal pilgrimages of disgust and debasement, but that was the essence of Pasolini's distress and it seems to have touched a raw nerve in the Western world.

His artistic production shows nothing of this. About half the works were done between the ages of 19 and 21 and are unremarkable studies of seated, standing, or reclining men and women. One or two of them have the stenographic urgency of Roman frescoes in Pompeii. The most revealing works are of what his use of color expresses of the artist's own emotional tone: a murky, lonely world, colorless, joyless, sunless, but well structured, the houses windowless, the trees without leaves. All this mutely reflects something of the disbelief in life to which Fallaci refers.

But the show on the whole in its meagerness seems to express an emotional reality that Pasolini's living intensity concealed, a distress whose inevitability can only arouse compassion.



Pasolini self-portrait, done in 1965.

Three Painting Shows in London

By Max Wykes-Joyce
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — One of the most lively exhibitions currently to be seen in London is that of the recent work of the Colombian artist Victoria Ortiz at the Curwen Gallery. It consists of paintings of California, in mixed media on a strong base of watercolor; etchings, aquatints and lithographs of similar Californian themes; and lithographs and screenprints, some hand-tinted, inspired by the short stories and novels of the magic realist Gabriel Garcia Marquez, the foremost Colombian author.

Trained in Colombia as an architect and designer, Ortiz studied graphic design and printmaking in London, then took a postgraduate degree at the Slade School of Art. From 1980 to the beginning of this year she worked in the Printmaking Arts Center of the University of California at Santa Barbara. From this stay on the West Coast arose the paintings on the theme "Palm Trees" and a sequence of nine prints.

Good as these are, it is in the Garcia Marquez-inspired prints that Ortiz has created an imaginary small Colombian town, Macondo (presumably based on his native town of Aracataca), with the peo-

ple and activities of which his best tales are concerned. There is no better evocation of "the lonely, desolate world of rural South America" than the Macondo stories and novels; in Ortiz he has found the ideal translator of his literary world into visual imagery.

Victoria Ortiz, Paintings and Prints, Curwen Gallery, 4 Windmill Street, Charlotte Street, London W1, to Oct. 2.

Paula Rego, Recent Paintings and Prints, Edward Tottah Gallery, 39 Floral Street, Covent Garden, London WC2, to Oct. 9.

The opposite of Rego's complex fantasies are the elegant, finely detailed and subtly colored still lifes of the young German painter and printmaker Kurt Schöner, currently holding his first London exhibition at the Graffitt Gallery. For the subjects of these beautifully crafted etchings and mezzotints, and related drawings, he takes the pens, papers and brushes of his trade, his reading glasses, a bowl of fruit, and similar extremely simple themes.

"Kurt Schöner — Prints and Watercolors," Graffitt Gallery, 30 James Street, London W1, to Sept. 30.

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Grace, the Real Thing

One way to estimate an American's age is whether he calls the beautiful blonde who died this week Grace Kelly or Princess Grace. If the former, he is old enough to remember the McCarthy investigations, like Ike, the suburban dream and the remarkable sangfroid of a young woman swamped by reporters as she sailed to Europe to marry a prince. When one of them asked if she spoke French, she replied, "Comme ci, comme ça" — as always, giving the public no more than she thought it proper for it to know.

At the time she was a film star, but already of so quietly a mien that it seemed *l'esprit maitre* when a presenter called her "Grace" during the Academy Awards ceremony at which she was honored for "The Country Girl." The title she acquired by marriage, "Her Serene Highness," suited her as well as the "It Girl" and the "Oomph Girl" had suit-

ed her predecessors on the American screen. Grace Kelly the actress would have enchanted Henry James the novelist. The young American he sent to Europe, Daisy Miller, was as much a victim of New World gaucherie as of malaria. But the Old World doesn't appear to have fazed this grandchild of poor immigrants. Miss Kelly was a far more credible royal than most royalty, like the Cockney model in another Henry James story, "The Real Thing," who posed a far more convincing aristocrat for a painter than the society woman he had first hired.

If a profoundly democratic society like ours was proud that an American became a much-publicized princess, it is not because Americans are closet monarchists. Instead it is because Americans think this particular princess was best of class.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

U.S. Military Spending

For the second time in recent weeks, the Reagan administration has run up against congressional resistance to additional Pentagon spending. Last week the president was defeated in a request for a \$2-billion increase for the rest of this fiscal year when Congress overrode his veto of the supplemental appropriations bill. This week the argument is over administration resistance to 1983 military spending limits set in the budget process.

From the perspective of Senate Republican leaders, much more is at stake than the defense budget itself. There is, of course, room for doubt that the administration's military strategy is so finely honed that a few billion dollars can be crucial to its success. Nor has the administration made a case that any particular cut cannot be tolerated. But the issue that has given pause to so staunch an administration supporter as Sen. Ted Stevens, chairman of the Appropriations subcommittee on defense, is whether the administration is a reliable partner in congressional efforts to control the budget.

The budget resolution that Congress and the administration signed off last June called for trimming several billion dollars from the amount the president wanted for defense in 1983. This year Congress put very strict controls on the appropriations committees to make sure that the bills written for each program area stayed within the limits of the budget resolution. The final allocation

agreements for each committee were made public in late July.

On Aug. 3, OMB Director David Stockman told the Senate Budget Committee that the administration not only agreed to those allocations — including defense — but would use them as the benchmark against which to judge whether the president should veto an appropriations bill. Now the administration claims that it did not understand the implications of the allocations, and Defense Secretary Weinberger has refused to supply a plan to meet the lower target.

The administration apparently hopes that by taking a hard line with Congress — which has always found it hard to deal with the defense budget in other than pork-barrel terms — it will win out in the rush to keep the government operating while Congress adjourns to prepare for the November elections. Senate leaders, however, have good reason to push for a compromise that conforms with both the spirit and the letter of the budget resolution. If the agreement on military spending is violated, control over congressional decisions in other parts of the budget will be greatly weakened. Congress will also have relinquished the only real leverage it has to persuade the administration to develop a coherent strategy for improving America's defenses without imposing intolerable strains on the federal budget.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Editorial Opinion

Bashir Gemayel Is Gone

Among the sinister news items of which this year has been so full, here is perhaps the worst. Not that Bashir Gemayel was a saint come down from some stained glass window to provoke our tears with his virtue. He was first, all like most Lebanese politicians, a clan leader and not especially squeamish as to the methods he used. But it happens that this fighter also had a political brain. He had understood that if he was to become president of Lebanon he would have to be president of the Lebanese, and not only of the country's Maronite Christians — who, furthermore, are more deeply divided than is often thought. He succeeded in getting himself elected by representatives of all the country's religious communities.

One began to hope again. Evacuation of West Beirut was carried out without the slightest incident. The Israelis drew back their tanks. The Lebanese Army reappeared. With that and for life the instant the firestorm ends that they share with the inhabitants of volcanic regions, the people of the capital began clearing the ruins with the help of bulldozers rushed in from Saudi Arabia.

After so many years of civil war, many people had despaired of Lebanon. Still, for some time now, a year perhaps, one had sensed, in the face of so much misery, the rebirth of a national consciousness, a desire to surmount passions, prejudices, hatreds, and restore to the country of the cedar its old role as the Switzerland of the Near East, where Maronite and Orthodox Christians, Shiite and Sunni Muslims, Druze, Jews and Armenians once lived in peace. Bashir Gemayel, who had a sharp mind, grasped this movement and banked on it. The Israeli invasion, in which he had the wisdom not to let his troops take part, gave him his chance. Scarcely back from hell, many Lebanese, and with them many friends of Lebanon, began to dream: Reconstruction was going to start any minute.

—André Fontaine in Le Monde.

At the time of his death he was steering a canny course down the middle — between Moslem demands that he repudiate peace with Israel, and Tel Aviv's increasing pressure for a piece of paper, signed and sealed. The thread that runs through all Israeli foreign policy is that you never take risks with Arabs, of whatever religion. Rather than aim

for the possible prize of a united, friendly Lebanon, which might turn out to be neither united nor friendly, why not take what was more easily available — another swipe at the Syrians, knock them back militarily for a few more years, and use a large chunk of southern Lebanon as a buffer? Now that Bashir is gone, the hand of those who argue in this way will certainly be strengthened.

Lebanon has few effective leaders and very little time in which to find them.

Asked who might be responsible for the killing, a Phalange official said: "There are just too many people who want to keep this country in a mess."

—Martin Woolcott in The Guardian.

Calm Beauty, Blithe Elegance

It may be argued that Grace Kelly, whose career on the screen stopped just short of a dozen films, never really left the stage, although she retired from acting when she married and could not be persuaded to return.

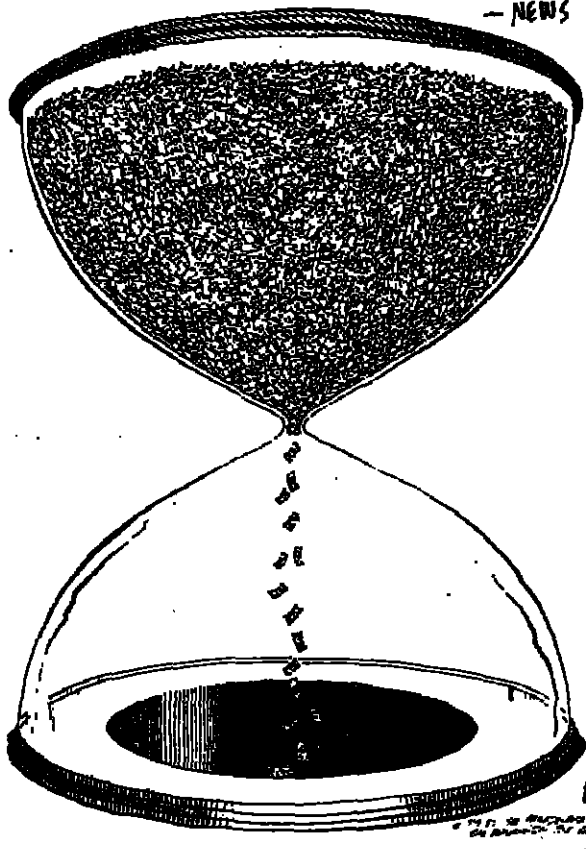
"Why should she?" asked Gary Cooper, one of her leading men. "She's moved from the artificial stage to a real one." Indeed, her life fascinated, even if its details were brief. Her reputation grew with every movie that she did not make, and as Her Serene Highness the Princess Grace of Monaco, her polish and charm sustained the image of a fairy-tale marriage. She was not named Grace for nothing. F. Scott Fitzgerald once complained that there are no third acts in American lives. Grace Kelly's life, in fact, contained four: delicate daughter of a wealthy Philadelphia Irish family, Hollywood, royal retirement to Monte Carlo, and now her tragic death in an automobile accident at age 32. This is the sort of progress that captures the imagination. We like to believe that a commoner, especially an uncommon one, can be swept off her feet by a prince and live happily ever after. But we know that the tableau can be shattered as easily as it is painted.

What has Grace Kelly left us? Perhaps most important, a thin but exquisite portfolio of film roles that will beguile and enchant for years to come: her fresh innocence in "High Noon," her alluring humor in "To Catch a Thief," her poignant and unexpected depths of emotion in "The Country Girl," for which she won an Academy Award as best actress in 1955. And an enduring image of calm beauty and blithe elegance.

—The Los Angeles Times.

THE SUPERPOWERS WILL SPEND ONE MILLION DOLLARS PER MINUTE ON ARMS THIS YEAR.

—NEWS ITEM



The Pipeline Spat, Viewed From France

By Claude Cheysson

The writer is French minister of external relations.

PARIS — The dispute between Americans and Europeans over the Siberian natural gas pipeline has had such an effect that some people suggest that the entire gamut of trans-Atlantic relations depends on it. Yet, with all the problems that have to be dealt with together, reason must be brought into the picture. A family quarrel, as President Reagan called it, cannot be allowed to cause damage out of all proportion to the issue.

First, let's disregard all the imputed intentions and look at the facts. The pipeline question started several years ago when the French government was looking for ways to secure a dependable, and thus diversified, source of energy for a country with few energy resources of its own. The first answer was nuclear power (and France has firmly followed this option), but that was not enough. There was still a need to import huge amounts of hydrocarbons.

There then emerged the danger of overdependence on crude oil. Independence mandated a substantial use of natural gas.

Deeply concerned with maintaining its independence, France, after a thorough study of the world supply, carefully determined how much gas it could import from the Soviet Union to complete a systematically diversified energy picture. When the program is completed, Soviet gas will account for only 5 percent of France's energy consumption. Furthermore, technical measures will be imposed so that we can promptly offset an interruption of Soviet supplies. Our European partners have reasoned as we have, and have acted as we have.

Naturally, European firms in the appropriate fields made bids to supply the equipment. Why should Soviet companies or Soviet workers be the only ones to benefit from industrial contracts of this size that we ourselves have placed? It is true that the risk of energy dependence is not the only argument that has been advanced by U.S. critics of the pipeline. For some time now, Washington has been telling us that trade with the Soviet Union would enable that country to acquire foreign currency and thus the means to enhance its military strength and consolidate its domination over Eastern Europe despite considerable economic difficulties. Washington's conclusion has been that trade with the Soviets must be curtailed in order to seriously inconvenience them.

The French government has given its view of this reasoning. Of course we firmly rule out any form of cooperation that would contribute directly to Soviet military power. In late 1981 France was

active in defining measures for strict control over the transfer of sensitive technologies. France repeated its determination in this respect at the Versailles and Bonn summit meetings in June.

France unconditionally condemned the repression that descended on Poland, and has acted accordingly. French public opinion would never agree to privileged trading conditions for the Soviet Union and its allies in Eastern Europe in the absence of progress in East-West relations. Financial and banking difficulties have been responsible for a sharp drop in commercial and economic exchanges. Those between France and the Soviet Union

"When economic pressure is used as a weapon, the first victims are often likely to be those employing it."

declined 30 percent from early 1981 to early 1982, while those between the United States and the Soviet Union rose more than 50 percent.

But we do not believe in the effectiveness of sanctions. Punitive measures, which are necessarily limited, are not the way to persuade Soviet leaders to change policies that we condemn. The Soviet Union's economic relations with Western Europe account for only a tiny part of its gross domestic product. The authoritarian organization of the Soviet economy enables the government to focus its efforts on priority sectors chosen by the leaders. So there is little sense in following a policy of trade restrictions that go beyond the imperatives of security and sound finance.

When economic pressure is used as a weapon, the first victims are often likely to be those employing it. In the case of the gas pipeline, would anyone consider it normal for a few European companies to suffer a severe blow and for tens of thousands of workers to lose their jobs, when the work will go ahead in any case and the Europeans depend on its completion? Yet this would be the effect of the American decisions made last month.

One should also call to mind the conditions in which the American government is trying to impose on non-American firms an order to not respect previously signed contracts. There is a cur-

Now That Begin Has Had His Way, The PLO Poses a Political Threat

By William Pfaff

PARIS — There is an old warning that one should be careful for what one prays, since one may get it. Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin had long and fervently prayed for the removal of the military threat posed to his country by the Palestine Liberation Organization. He took energetic steps to see that his prayers would be fulfilled, and so they were. There is no longer a PLO military threat to Israel.

There is now a political threat, of a scale which never before existed. The pope, President Reagan, the president of Greece, Italy and France, and other West Europeans all in one or another way have now acknowledged or lent support to the notion that a Palestinian political entity must be recreated. If this happens, it inevitably will be at the expense of Israel, as Israel now exists, or of Israeli security as the government of Israel now conceives of its security.

Moreover, Israel for the first time in its history finds itself roughly treated by the world press, for what has happened in Lebanon and goes on happening, it has been placed on the defensive, and it discovers that a real rift has been opened among its supporters in America, many of whom

can no longer in good conscience support Israel's policy in Lebanon, or its determined settlement of the West Bank with Jewish colonists.

The Israelis protest that the world press pays too much attention to casualties in Lebanon and neglects the civilians killed in Israel by earlier PLO attacks. Let it then be said that the PLO has repeatedly attacked not only Israeli civilians but Jews abroad, and non-Israelis who merely happened to be in the Palestinians' way.

A Nuisance

By credible accounts, they have trained and armed apprentice terrorists from Europe, Japan, even the United States. They have been unscrupulous in what they have done. But they have not done much. Even the official Israeli press spokesmen have to include European victims of terrorism in their totals of the PLO's crimes in order to get the number into three figures.

The PLO, whatever its stocks of arms in the refugee camps, was never a direct military threat to Israel of any consequence. It was a murderous nuisance. Its rockets and shells en-

dangered the people on Israel's northern border. Its suicide squads, bands of desperate men, would infiltrate the country to blow up a bus, seize a school, seize hostages.

What they did not do, because they could not, was jeopardize Israel's essential military security. The PLO's tactics were those of weakness, in default of anything serious to do.

The PLO was isolated politically. Until the last few months, the Palestinians' only allies were the Arabs and the Soviet bloc, neither able to give them effective help to gain their goals. The European Community had declared that the Palestinians had a right to a homeland, but this meant little since the Europeans have little to say in the Middle East. The United States refused to consider the Palestinians as other than refugees with humanitarian claims.

But now, thanks to Menachem Begin and Defense Minister Ariel Sharon, the Palestinian case has been in the headlines for months. The PLO has been enabled to make the claim that it, and it alone, among the Arabs, has successfully stood up to Israeli military attack. The legitimacy of the Palestinians' claim to a homeland in historical Palestine has found explicit or implicit acknowledgment in nearly all the Western capitals. Even the United States, vital to Israel, has now given qualified recognition to the Palestinian claim.

Furthermore, as a direct result of the invasion of Lebanon and the aftermath, the Arab League, at its meeting in Fez, proclaimed every Middle Eastern nation's right to exist in peace — as it never before had been willing to do. This indirect recognition of Israel's existence, grudging and limited as it is, undercuts Israel's previous claim that its own intransigence is essential because the Arabs refuse to let Israel live.

So an Israeli might well say, "Bravo Menachem Begin! Many more such Israeli victories and the Palestinians will have won their day."

A Defeat

One might even think that, on the results thus produced, Israel's voters might reasonably turn Mr. Begin and Gen. Sharon out. They have managed to turn a perfectly tolerable, indeed advantageous, Israeli situation with respect to the Palestinians encamped in Lebanon into a costly political defeat, at serious cost to Israeli lives and much greater cost to the innocent — which even now goes on.

Do Israeli voters understand what has happened? One thinks not. Mr. Begin's support seems to be solidier than ever. It is the opposition Labor Party, with its support derived mainly from the Europeanized community, demographically in decline.

There is another old warning, against hubris, or the arrogance which leads one to overreach oneself. The risk for Israel today, which arises spontaneously from the terrible experience of the Jewish people in 20th century Europe and from the besieged circumstances in which the Israelis have been forced to live, is that the Israeli government will lose that grasp of limit, of possibility, which is essential to good policy — the knowledge of when to stop. Without that, Israel is in danger of doing again and again what it has just done in Lebanon, which is to call into being exactly those things which it most fears.

International Herald Tribune.

The 1950s in America: A Destructive Prelude

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — Nostalgia can reflect failure of nerve, a flinching from an arduous present. But Jeffrey Hart's new book recalling life in the 1950s — "When the Going Was Good!" — is constructive nostalgia.

Hart, an academic who helps edit National Review magazine, counters the view that the '50s were dull and all that — revealed America's crassness. For the intelligentsia, Ike and America were "the bland leading the bland." For Hart, "Not since the 1920s had so much been happening, both in popular and high culture."

Enriching the life of the mind were distinguished novelists (Faulkner, Hemingway), poets (Eliot, Frost), theologians (Niebuhr, Tillich) and painters (Hopper, Pollock) who made Manhattan the art capital of the world. "Eisenhower's smile," writes Hart, "was almost a philosophical statement." Some people who wanted to supplement the smile with conservative ideas were casting seeds on stony soil. The emblematic intellectual of the '50s, Lionel Trilling, had written in "The Liberal Imagination" (1949) that "liberalism is not only dominant but even the sole intellectual tradition." There were, he said, no conservative ideas in circulation.

Television

But in 1953 Russell Kirk published "The Conservative Mind," and in 1955 William F. Buckley Jr. launched the magazine (National Review) that, a quarter century later, was the president's favorite. In October 1951 Lucille Ball began television's first long-running situation comedy. Soon Lucy was, er, "expecting" (CBS banned the word "pregnant"); 44 million people watched the episode "Lucy Goes to the Hospital" — twice the number who watched Ike being inaugurated the next day.

In 1953 Hugh Hefner launched Playboy. In 1957 Searle pharmaceutical company launched Enovid — "the pill." Three books of the '50s — "The Kinsley Report," "Peyton Place" and "Lolita" — suggested what was increasingly on America's mind.

A Memphis record producer reportedly said: "If I could find a

white man who had a black sound and the black feel, I could make a billion dollars." Then he found Elvis. In 1955 Bill Haley and the Comets recorded "Rock Around the Clock" for the movie "Blackboard Jungle." Rock was lastingly identified with youth unruliness.

Like Hart, I was a happy lad in the '50s, which glow in my memory. But Hart does not refute the accusation that those years were pregnant with the impulses that were to make the '60s so dreadful.

Infantilism

In his nicely named final chapter, "From the Clock to the Billmore to LSD," Hart acknowledges that "the great shift in style and emotion" was gestating during the '50s. While we were "meeting under the clock," Hart notes, there was a mass market for books anticipating the anxieties of the '60s about the suffocation of individuality and spontaneity by social structures and pressures: David Reisman's "The Lonely Crowd" (1950), C. Wright Mills' "White Collar" (1951), Sloan Wilson's "The Man in the Gray Flannel Suit" (1955), William Whyte's "The Organization Man" (1956).

James Dean's portrayal of an "alienated" teen-ager in "Rebel Without a Cause" (1955) popularized the kind of putting that self-absorbed youths in the '60s confused with politics.

Hart rightly emphasizes the vitality of the '50s. But perhaps the going was good because the going was easy and standards of good were not demanding. America had unchallengeable military superiority, yet settled for stalemate in Korea. It had an economic head start on a world recovering from war, yet was soon panting.

The infantilism — impatience, hedonism, inability to defer gratification — that produced the cultural dissolution of the '60s helped give rise to the inflation of the '70s. Those failings gathered force in the '50s. Some of that decade's vitality was license — a letting go after so much bearing down in Depression and war. The great release of energy in the '50s had a destructive dimension, reflecting a collapsing capacity for discipline.

The Washington Post.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Nixon on Détente

Regarding "The Case For 'Hard-headed' Détente" (IHT, Aug. 23): Former President Richard Nixon writes that he strengthened his hand with the Russians by ordering the bombing and mining of Haiphong in North Vietnam, on the eve of his first summit meeting with Mr. Brezhnev. Yet Mr. Nixon concludes his article with the contention that "the very fact that a summit is approaching tends to inhibit the Soviet Union from engaging in adventurous practices beforehand."

If a theory of international relations is to be credible, its reasoning should be consistent.

RANDY H. GRODMAN, Geneva.

Ambassador Defended

In response to "French Reaction" (Letters, Aug. 27): I would like to raise a cheer for Evan Galbraith and the fine job he is doing. In recent months the American ambassador has been the target of a number of undeserved brickbats. An ambassador's job is to present the views of his government, and that is what he is doing — with clarity and good humor that have earned him the respect of the French government.

Richard Huzar raises two issues, terrorism and the Soviet gas pipeline,

which, however regrettably, are viewed differently by Washington and Paris. Ambassador Galbraith is an advocate of Washington's views.

That Mr. Huzar is tossing a partisan brickbat becomes evident in his crack about the worth of training businessmen to be diplomats. This is a favorite liberal slur.

Having been in business in France for more than 22 years, I want to say that I am proud and thankful to have a man of Ambassador Galbraith's caliber representing America.

PHILIP J. WOLF, Longjumeau, France.

On the Philippines

The IHT has of late been publishing reports on the Philippines that are inaccurate, tendentious, baseless or create false impressions of the actual situation in the country.

One describes the Philippines as if it were on the verge of civil war. The sporadic disturbances caused by the local Communists do not at all constitute a threat to the stability of the government. President Marcos characterized the leaders of this group as upstarts out to make noise just to gain recognition. The isolated forays they make hardly, if at all, affect the peace and order that generally reign.

Another leads the reader to think that the government is insensitive to

the social and economic problems of its people. A quick look into the programs to improve living conditions, especially of the poor, and at the enormous amounts provided for the budget for the purpose would show that the government has at heart the economic and social well-being of its citizens. One should not neglect to consider the context of an economy adversely affected by a world economic recession that has lowered the price of its raw material exports and increased its energy costs.

Another presents a repressive regime, in a distorted description of what is actually happening. As in many countries, there might be some lapses among the military, but these are very rare exceptions and are promptly corrected and severely punished under our laws. The recent arrests of labor leaders were not meant to terrorize labor; the leaders were being held for inciting rebellion and sedition punishable in accordance with constitutional processes.

Regarding two editorials that you published on Sept. 16, it should be observed that President Marcos holds office in accordance with the constitution of the land and with a mandate from the people through the democratic instrument of elections.

FELIPE MABILANGAN, Ambassador of the Philippines, Paris.

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Statistics Index

AMEX prices	P.10	Prime Rate Notes	P.11
NYSE prices	P.10	Gold Markets	P.11
Canadian Stocks	P.10	Highs & Lows	P.11
Commodities	P.10	Market Summary	P.11
Dividends	P.10	U.S. Money Rates	P.11
Earnings reports	P.9	OTC Stocks	P.11
Euro-currencies	P.10	Other Markets	P.11

Page 7

ECONOMIC SCENE

By LEONARD SILK

Toronto Leaves Banks Feeling Safer, but Danger Isn't Past

NEW YORK — These are jittery days on Wall Street and in that vast financial network that stretches from Hong Kong to Frankfurt. To be sure, the big money men are feeling a bit more secure than they did before last week's meeting of the International Monetary Fund in Toronto.

Robert V. Roosa, a partner in Brown Brothers Harriman and a former undersecretary of the Treasury, said the bankers arrived in Toronto "if not hopeful, then desperate," but went home feeling that they were not at the edge of the precipice. "There has been a steadying of nerves," he said.

But all the danger is not past. Mr. Roosa regards as "soporific" and "just plain cotton candy" an article written by Walter B. Wriston, Citicorp's chairman, for the editorial-opinion page of The New York Times, in which Mr. Wriston argued that anxiety about foreign debt was misplaced because governments almost never repay their debts, domestic or foreign, but just keep rolling them over ad infinitum.

Mr. Wriston did concede that there might be a problem of "illiquidity" if governments did not have the cash flow to meet their current obligations, but not one of "solvency."

Mr. Roosa said he feels that there is still a danger of a chain reaction in the financial system that a country such as Mexico could trigger. He sees Mexico as the victim of its own "man-made devastation." The country, he said, has "no liquidity at all" now, whatever its ultimate solvency. He accuses outgoing President Jose Lopez Portillo of demagoguery and of "putting all the blame on the banks so he can ride out on a white horse."

A number of bankers, including central bankers such as Anthony M. Solomon, president of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, are concerned that, in a highly interdependent world banking system, there are uncovered gaps where banks could fail. Mr. Solomon said there is no clear understanding among the central banks on who has the responsibility to serve as lender of last resort to some foreign branches and subsidiaries of major banks.

He said he believes the largest problem is that of interbank deposits in the Eurodollar market. "Certain banks," he said, "are not backstopped by central banks."

Mr. Roosa said that, if the world situation is to be repaired, the IMF will have to play a strong leadership role at the center of the system, with the full support of the United States and other countries. The IMF's managing director, Jacques de Larosiere, will have to manage an extremely complex problem with skill and daring, Mr. Roosa stressed.

Anxious members of the financial community are also looking to Paul A. Volcker and the Federal Reserve to be skilful and bold in rescuing the U.S. economy from the slump, but without reviving inflation. Henry Kaufman, the chief economist of Salomon Brothers, whose forecast of declining interest rates three weeks ago kicked off the explosion in the stock market, said the Fed is moving toward a more pragmatic stance, for which he is thankful.

Ignoring Temporary Bulges

Mr. Kaufman said the Fed should act "in a prudent, not a reactive, way." The Fed is not a monetarist, he said, but was ready to use whatever weapon came to hand when he was fighting to bring down the rate of inflation.

But the Fed now believes its credibility has been restored and that it can act flexibly, ignoring temporary bulges in the money supply and paying more attention to pushing down real interest rates to help the economy. High-level Fed officials stress that they intend to keep the money supply growing at the upper end of the range the Fed has set for itself of 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 percent. They believe this will permit the economy to rise in the fourth quarter and achieve real growth of 3 to 3 1/2 percent next year.

The United States is looking a lot better to foreign investors, Lawrence Veit, an international economist at Brown Brothers Harriman, said. Foreign money did not set off the stock market run-up but did help support it.

The change in the Reagan administration's fiscal policy, marked by its support of the tax increase, has also won plaudits from the financial community abroad and at home, though the economic growth that lies ahead may be too sluggish to reduce unemployment or aid the Republican Party's political fortunes.

The New York Times

Troubled European Companies

In millions of dollars, translated at current exchange rates

Company	Total Debt Outstanding	Business
AEG Telefunken (West Germany)	\$2,200	Electrical products
Banco Ambrosiano (Italy)	400	Banks, industrial holdings
Laker Airways (Britain)	359	Airlines
Rohlf Werke (West Germany)	300	Cameras
Agache-Wilhel (France)	217	Textiles
Wannemund (Switzerland)	111	Restaurants
Van Daelen (West Germany)	70	Textiles
DeLorean Motor (Britain)	24	Autos



The New York Times

Europe's Rash of Collapsed Firms

By John Tagliabue

New York Times Service

BONN — At no time since World War II has Europe faced such a flood of corporate failures.

Major companies in the headlines, such as Britain's Laker Airways, the trans-Atlantic carrier that announced its insolvency in February, and AEG-Telefunken, West Germany's tottering electrical giant, are merely the best known of thousands of companies that have collapsed or are in severe financial straits.

The figures vary by country and business sector, but the trend is clear throughout Europe. In Belgium, corporate failures increased by 15.8 percent last year, and in France, by 20.3 percent. In Britain, insolvencies were up 26.4 percent; in West Germany, 27.4 percent. In the Netherlands, long a place of enviable prosperity, 42 percent more companies failed last year than in the year before.

By all indications, the first half of 1982 brought little respite. In England, Scotland and Wales, the number of insolvent companies increased by 21 percent. In West Germany, the number was 50 percent higher, and economists at Dresdner Bank estimated that perhaps 12,600 companies might close down this year, which would be a postwar record.

In France, the number of insolvencies was kept from exceeding last year's high only by government measures to defer the social security payments of financially troubled companies. But the end of a government-imposed price and wage freeze in October is

expected to mark a new round of wage increases, and with it a rise in bankruptcies.

Financial experts agree that the rash of corporate failures is largely the result of financial strains caused by the prolonged recession and the high cost of borrowed money.

"In the last 10 to 15 years, industry's capital base has been shrinking," observed Gerhard Riedel, chief economist at Frankfurt's Berliner Handels- und Bank. Because of low earnings and a lack of venture capital, he said, companies have relied increasingly on borrowings to survive. At the same time, wages and social costs throughout Europe have climbed relentlessly.

"Now, high interest rates make loan service costly, and the recession is squeezing sales," he added, "so a lot of companies are going under."

An economist at Amsterdam's Amro Bank agreed. "It is quite simply a result of Europe's deep, long recession," he said.

The recession has stifled consumer spending, he added, driving retail businesses into receivership, while high interest rates on mortgages have crushed the construction industry. In the first half of this year, bankruptcies in the West German construction field increased by 148 percent from the first half last year.

Moreover, other bankers note, enterprising Europeans exploited the prosperous 1970s to open thousands of small businesses, from boutiques to book-

(Continued on Page 9, Col.3)

Bonn Crisis Prompts Share Surge

Reuters

FRANKFURT — The collapse of the Bonn government coalition led to one of the strongest rallies in several years on the Frankfurt stock exchange Friday.

The Commerzbank index of 60 shares rose 7.7 to 704.9, the highest since the middle of May. And dealers said the index, calculated at mid-session, missed a second wave of buying orders.

Dealers said the memory of recent lean months was dispelled as investors sensed the approach of a more conservative administration.

The share rally, which started earlier in the week, gained strength after Chancellor Helmut Schmidt called for new elections. His proposal, cast aside by the opposition,

made a change in government likely. The main opposition party, the Christian Democrats, will negotiate with the Free Democrats to try to displace Mr. Schmidt's Social Democrats as the Free Democrats' coalition partners.

Adding to the stock market euphoria was a growing hope that the Bundesbank at its council meeting Thursday may announce a further relaxation of its monetary policy through a reduction of the minimum cash reserves that banks must keep on deposit.

Some investment analysts said they believe that the rally is unlikely to be sustained, that many professional investors may take advantage of the rise to unload shares they no longer want.

The Frankfurt market largely reversed the weak trend of the last month caused by the severe debt problems of AEG-Telefunken, West Germany's second biggest electronics firm, and concern over other credit failures abroad.

Blue-chip shares rose Friday by as much as 10 Deutsche marks (\$4), led by those thought most likely to benefit from a change in government. Auto companies were among the leaders, with shares of Volkswagen adding 9 DM to 145.

One analyst said hopes of a conservative administration could produce higher investment by companies that have held back because of uncertainty over the Schmidt government's economic policy.



Jean-Pierre Chevènement

British Inflation Rate Declines to 8 Percent

The Associated Press

LONDON — Britain's annual inflation rate, whose recent decline has been the one clear success of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's monetarist strategy, has fallen to 8 percent, the lowest in nearly four years, the government reported Friday.

In the 12 months ending in August, prices rose by 8 percent, compared with 8.7 percent in the year ending the previous month. The 8-percent rate is the lowest since October 1978.

The inflation rate was unchanged in August for the second successive month. The government's retail price index also showed no increase in average prices during the month.

The 8-percent annual rate compares with a peak of 21.9 percent in 1975 and a low of 2.9 percent in 1979. A program of limiting credit and state spending in an effort to fight inflation became the lynchpin of her economic policy.

To the anger of labor unions and opposition parties, however,

Bendix Says It Has Bought Controlling Marietta Stake

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Bendix said early Friday that it had purchased a controlling interest in Marietta, but the latter aerospace company declared that it was not decided yet and Wall Street analysts said the outcome remained unclear.

The Bendix announcement followed a decision by a U.S. appeals court to permit Bendix to proceed with its offer for Marietta stock. Marietta shareholders who had offered their stock to Bendix had until midnight Thursday night to withdraw their shares.

Bendix accompanied the announcement with a cash offer for up to 70 percent of Marietta stock, causing many investors to purchase Marietta shares. Bendix had previously said that it would pay cash for slightly over 50 percent of Marietta's stock.

Marietta vowed to press its own takeover attempt and disclosed that its directors had amended the company's bylaws to provide that written notice of any stockholders' meeting must be given at least 30 days before a meeting, which presumably would be necessary for Bendix to take control. Marietta said it expects to take control of Bendix "well within that time."

Bendix had said earlier in the week that 58 percent of Marietta stock had been tendered to it, and it had already owned 4.5 percent. It did not say how many Marietta shares were withdrawn before the Thursday night deadline.

Later in the day, Bendix said a preliminary count indicated that it had purchased more than 19.3 million shares of Marietta stock. Its previous 4.5-percent stake amounted to 1.63 million shares. A spokesman said the company would buy up to 4.6 million more shares to reach its goal of 70 percent.

Marietta had a contractual agreement with its shareholders to purchase a controlling interest in Bendix if the latter took over Marietta. Such cross-ownership would likely lead to a lengthy court battle.

Bendix noted that Marietta had reserved its right to terminate its bid for Bendix if any changes were made in Bendix's bylaws. Bendix said it adopted two new bylaws Thursday. It also demanded that a special meeting of the two boards be called and that all of Marietta's directors from Bendix could be elected to the Marietta board.

Bendix demanded as well that Marietta immediately halt its \$75-a-share tender for Bendix and dissolve all its dealings with United Technologies, which has entered the fray on the side of Marietta. It also rejected United's latest bid for Bendix, which was for a friendly

merger with United buying Bendix stock for \$85 a share.

Analysts said investors were placing large numbers of purchase orders for Marietta stock based on the latest move by Bendix. Marietta stock rose more than 39 a share on the over-the-counter market Friday morning even before the New York Stock Exchange lifted its delay of the issue.

The stock was among the most active Friday on the NYSE, closing with a gain of \$8.625 to \$46.25, indicating that investors saw the Bendix bid succeeding. Bendix closed at \$53.875, down \$3.75.

Analysts and risk arbitrage traders said there was still some question about how Bendix would

make the additional cash purchases.

As things now stand, Marietta might well be able to buy the 14.5 million shares of Bendix stock it says it has been tendered before Bendix could call a meeting of Marietta holders, as the withdrawal deadline for the Marietta offer for Bendix is midnight Wednesday.

Meanwhile, investors wondered whether United Technologies would continue to bid for Bendix under its agreement with Marietta. United Technologies said Friday that it was "evaluating its options under its tender offer for Bendix."

NYSE Drops Sharply; Dow Off 10 Points

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange fell sharply Friday as investors reduced their positions ahead of the weekly money supply figures.

The Dow Jones industrial average was off only marginally until mid-afternoon, when the decline started to accelerate. The average closed with a decline of 10.86 points, to 916.94. Declines led advances by around two to one, and volume dropped to about 64 million shares from 78.9 million Thursday.

The market also came under pressure in the afternoon from the report that U.S. housing starts dropped 16.2 percent in August.

The drop in housing starts fueled concerns that the economic recovery will not begin until at least the fourth quarter. Analysts noted that the August rally was sparked by the belief that the economy would turn around in the third quarter and that interest rates would continue to decline.

The projected bulge in the M-1 measure of the money supply, reported after the close, raised concerns that the Federal Reserve would tighten credit restraints, which could force interest rates higher.

The most spectacular performance in the market was turned in by Marietta stock, which soared 39 1/2 to 84 1/2, a 46 percent gain on turnover of about 1.5 million shares. The jump was caused by Bendix Corp.'s announcement that it had purchased enough Marietta shares to gain control of the company.

M-1 Shows Rise Of \$4.3 Billion

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The basic U.S. money supply grew \$4.3 billion in the week ended Sept. 8, the Federal Reserve said Friday.

The increase in M-1, which includes cash in the public's hands and checking accounts, was in line with forecasts. Some analysts said the expected bulge would cause the Fed to make reserves scarcer and push the overnight rate for bank loans in the federal funds market higher than the 10.27 percent average of the week ended Sept. 15. But many others said the Fed would tolerate a large increase in view of its concern about the weakness of the economy.

Marietta said it would start purchasing Bendix shares as soon as possible under a counteroffer. Bendix fell 3 1/2 to 53 1/2.

Crum & Forster also surged on takeover news. Forster's stock rose 3 to 44, adding to an 11 1/2-point gain Thursday. The company said it is holding merger talks with another company, which it did not identify.

Technology stocks suffered from profit taking. Digital Equipment fell 1 1/2 to 84 1/2, Honeywell 2 1/2 to 80 1/2, M/A-COM 1 1/2 to 16 1/2, Teledyne 4 1/2 to 98 and Tandy 1 1/2 to 29 1/2.

IBM was an exception to the group, climbing 1/4 to 74 1/2.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Sept. 17, excluding bank service charges.

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Y.F.	Sw.	S.P.	D.M.
Amsterdam	2.2755	0.6279	10.61	1.947	1.947	1.947	1.947	1.947
Frankfurt	4.17	0.23	19.25	4.804	4.804	4.804	4.804	4.804
London	2.49	0.23	4.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78
Paris	1.72	0.23	12.83	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
Stockholm	1.085	0.23	56.39	19.15	19.15	19.15	19.15	19.15
Switzerland	1.72	0.23	12.83	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
West Germany	1.72	0.23	12.83	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
Japan	1.72	0.23	12.83	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
Italy	1.72	0.23	12.83	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
Spain	1.72	0.23	12.83	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
Sweden	1.72	0.23	12.83	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
Denmark	1.72	0.23	12.83	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
Netherlands	1.72	0.23	12.83	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
Belgium	1.72	0.23	12.83	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
France	1.72	0.23	12.83	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
Germany	1.72	0.23	12.83	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
Australia	1.72	0.23	12.83	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
Canada	1.72	0.23	12.83	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
South Africa	1.72	0.23	12.83	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
India	1.72	0.23	12.83	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
Japan	1.72	0.23	12.83	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
South Korea	1.72	0.23	12.83	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
Philippines	1.72	0.23	12.83	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
Thailand	1.72	0.23	12.83	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
Malaysia	1.72	0.23	12.83	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
Singapore	1.72	0.23	12.83	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
Indonesia	1.72	0.23	12.83	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
Brunei	1.72	0.23	12.83	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
Myanmar	1.72	0.23	12.83	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
Burma	1.72	0.23	12.83	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
Cambodia	1.72	0.23	12.83	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
Laos	1.72	0.23	12.83	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
Vietnam	1.72	0.23	12.83	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
North Vietnam	1.72	0.23	12.83	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
South Vietnam	1.72	0.23	12.83	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
Cambodia	1.72	0.23	12.83	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
Laos	1.72	0.23	12.83	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
Vietnam	1.72	0.23	12.83	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
North Vietnam	1.72	0.23	12.83	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
South Vietnam	1.72	0.23	12.83	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48

Source: Reuters. 1.2535 Irish L. (a) Commercial bank. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (c) Units of 100. (d) Units of 1,000.

French Trying to Convince U.S. That Economic Plan Will Work

By Axel Krause

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — As part of a concerted effort by the French government to persuade the Reagan administration and the U.S. business community that its austerity program will succeed, Jean-Pierre Chevènement, minister of research and industry, will hold talks with Vice President George Bush in Washington Monday, French officials said Friday.

The six-day visit of Mr. Chevènement began Thursday and is to include meetings with Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan, Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige and William E. Brock, the U.S. trade representative. Mr. Chevènement is also scheduled to meet with John R. Opel, president of IBM Corp., and C.C. Garvin Jr., chairman of Exxon Corp.

Mr. Chevènement's visit, which was announced several months ago, is to be followed by trips to the United States by other French ministers, including Michel Rocard, minister of planning, Jean-

Pierre Cot, minister of cooperation, and Jacques Delors, minister of the economy and finance.

Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy also is considering an official visit to Washington that could take place within two to six months, his aides said Friday.

"These visits, despite the fact that Mr. Chevènement's was planned earlier, reflect our current efforts to improve perceptions in the United States about our economic program of austerity and fighting inflation," a senior French government official said.

"Right now, our image in America, particularly in the business community, is disquieting. People still perceive our program as being expansionist and inflationist, and we would like to correct this," he added.

Considered together, the visits represent the highest-level direct contacts between the two countries at cabinet level

[illegible]

Friday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

(Continued on Page 10)

(Continued on Page 10)

AT&T Requests Permission to Try Cut-Rate Phones

Los Angeles Times Service

NEW YORK — For 50 cents, pay telephone users may soon be able to call someone anywhere in the United States — but only for 30 seconds.

American Telephone & Telegraph Co. Thursday asked the Federal Communications Commission for permission to begin offering "express call" service in December at specially installed public phones at five California locations.

Persons using special telephones would pay a flat rate of 50 cents for a 30-second call to anywhere in the United States, Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands. The AT&T plans call for expanding the new service by installing express-call phones in New York, Massachusetts and Michigan by Jan. 31, and eventually the service could be provided nationally.

Express call would be AT&T's first interstate service in which calls are timed for less than a minute. New York Telephone Co., a subsidiary of AT&T, introduced a similar service in October 1978, but it applies to calls only within New York state made from select public phones. The fee is 25 cents per 30-second call.

AT&T said in a statement that express call would provide users both interstate and intrastate long-distance phone service.

[illegible]

Friday's AMEX Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible]

	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg
FRENCH FRANC					
5 franc franc: 1 point equals 25.6601	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00

[illegible]

WASHINGTON — U.S. housing starts declined 16.2 percent in August to a seasonally adjusted 1,002,000 units, the Commerce Department said Friday.

The department also announced revised figures for July, saying that there was a 31.6-percent increase that month, to 1,195,000 starts. Originally, the department had reported July starts increased 33.7 percent.

The department said a decrease in starts on multifamily buildings accounted for most of the decline in activity.

However, construction of single-family homes dropped 2.4 percent in the month to 610,000 starts after rising 0.6 percent in the prior month.

Multifamily construction declined 31.2 percent to 392,000 units, the department said.

Permits declined 16.6 percent to 886,000 following a 14.3-percent increase in July, the department said.

Housing starts in August were 59 percent ahead of the figure for the same month a year earlier.

London Commodities Sept. 17

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**PAGES 14 & 13
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SPORTS

Orioles Sweep Yankees; Palmer Stars

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
BALTIMORE — Jim Palmer, after complaining of a sore back earlier in the week, pitched a six-inning, 1-0 victory over the New York Yankees, 2-1, to sweep a five-game American League series.

The victory was the Orioles' 24th in their last 28 games and moved them within one game of the first-place Milwaukee Brewers in the Eastern Division. The Brewers did not play Thursday.

Palmer, who will turn 37 next month, made 142 pitches while starting for the fifth consecutive time with three days rest. He has won 12 of 13 decisions since May 20, and Thursday night's triumph was the 26th of his career.

After Dave Winfield hit his 35th home run in the second inning, the Yankees never again threatened Palmer (14-4). Baltimore scored

two runs in the first inning off Dave Righetti (9-9), and that was all Palmer needed.

Afterward, Palmer departed from his accustomed silence.

"Our bullpen was kind of thin tonight, so it was good to go nine innings," he said. "Normally, it's not a smart thing to do, but there are exceptions."

Referring to the Oriole manager, Earl Weaver, he added, "I can see

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

Earl's reasoning for leaving me in. On the other hand, there's no denying that the innings take their toll, and so does 142 pitches."

Last Sunday in Cleveland, Palmer left a scoreless game after seven innings, claiming that he was in pain. Since then, there has been criticism from fans and the media in Baltimore, centering on the right-hander's history of asking for late-inning relief.

White Sox 6, A's 3
In Chicago, Aurelio Rodriguez had four hits as the White Sox defeated Oakland, 6-3, and moved within 5½ games of Kansas City in the AL West.

Rangers 8, Twins 2
In Minneapolis, Larry Parrish hit a three-run homer and Charlie Hough won his fourth in a row as Texas beat the Twins, 8-2.

Mariners 4, Royals 2
In Kansas City, Missouri, Joe Simpson hit a two-run triple in the ninth inning, leading Seattle over the Royals, 4-2. The victory was the Mariners' 68th of the season, setting a club record.

Blue Jays 2, Angels 1
In Toronto, Willie Upshaw's

run-scoring single in the 12th inning led the Blue Jays over California, 2-1. Upshaw's single scored Alfredo Griffin, who had reached second base on an error in right field by Reggie Jackson.

Giants 9, Padres 3
In the National League, in San Francisco, Chili Davis hit a two-run homer and Fred Breining pitched six strong innings as the Giants beat San Diego, 9-3. It was the Giants' 11th victory in 13 games and the Padres' sixth straight loss.

Mets 9, Expos 4
In Montreal, Mookie Wilson had four hits, including a homer, and scored three runs to lead New York to a 9-4 victory over the Expos. Montreal fell 2½ games behind St. Louis in the NL East.



Jim Palmer



Baltimore's Eddie Murray slid safely into third with a stolen base as New York's Barry Evans made the tag in the first inning of Wednesday's game. Umpire Bill Kunkel watched the action.

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Los Angeles	50	46	.520
Philadelphia	49	47	.510
Pittsburgh	48	48	.500
Cincinnati	47	49	.489
San Francisco	46	50	.480
St. Louis	45	51	.469
Montreal	44	52	.458
Chicago	43	53	.447
San Diego	42	54	.438
Atlanta	41	55	.428
Washington	40	56	.418
Colorado	39	57	.408
Arizona	38	58	.398
San Jose	37	59	.388
Los Angeles	36	60	.378
San Francisco	35	61	.368
San Diego	34	62	.358
Montreal	33	63	.348
Chicago	32	64	.338
Atlanta	31	65	.328
Washington	30	66	.318
Colorado	29	67	.308
Arizona	28	68	.298
San Jose	27	69	.288
Los Angeles	26	70	.278
San Francisco	25	71	.268
San Diego	24	72	.258
Montreal	23	73	.248
Chicago	22	74	.238
Atlanta	21	75	.228
Washington	20	76	.218
Colorado	19	77	.208
Arizona	18	78	.198
San Jose	17	79	.188
Los Angeles	16	80	.178
San Francisco	15	81	.168
San Diego	14	82	.158
Montreal	13	83	.148
Chicago	12	84	.138
Atlanta	11	85	.128
Washington	10	86	.118
Colorado	9	87	.108
Arizona	8	88	.098
San Jose	7	89	.088
Los Angeles	6	90	.078
San Francisco	5	91	.068
San Diego	4	92	.058
Montreal	3	93	.048
Chicago	2	94	.038
Atlanta	1	95	.028
Washington	0	96	.018
Colorado	0	97	.008
Arizona	0	98	.000
San Jose	0	99	.000
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Washington	0	316	.000

ART BUCHWALD

Vice President Who?

WASHINGTON—The season for guessing the Democratic candidate for president in 1984 has started. But there has been little speculation as to the Republican candidate.

The reason is that until he says otherwise, Ronald Reagan has the spot. This is very tough on George Bush, who wants to be Reagan's successor.



Buchwald

But Bush has a problem. He has been vice president of the United States for two years, so nobody knows who he is. In fact people haven't heard from him in so long that many who supported him think he's dropped out of public life.

One of George's loyal supporters admits Bush has a recognition problem, and that it is impossible to keep his name in the public eye. "But," he told me, "he won't be the first vice president of the United States who will have to bring back from obscurity."

"Does George think Reagan will run again?" I asked.

"George doesn't know, and he would be the last person to ask the president."

"Has the president indicated if he didn't run, George could go for his job?"

"To my knowledge George and Ronnie have never discussed politics. After all, they're not that close."

"I would think it's only fair to George that Ronnie give some kind of hint whether he wanted another term, so George could get some exposure," I said.

"If Ronnie tells anyone he isn't going to run again, he'll be considered a lame duck president and no one will pay any attention to him. He has to have everyone believing he's going for a second term, whether he is or not."

"And George has to have everyone believe he isn't."

"George is a team player. I've never known him since he's been

vice president to hint he'd ever do anything different if he was in the Oval Office."

"Maybe that's why no one ever hears from him," I said. "But that must put you in a spot. You can't very well get an organization together by 1984 without tipping George's hand that he has presidential ambitions."

The Bush man said, "It is a Catch-22 situation. If I try to raise money for Bush now, people will get the impression George has gotten the word that Reagan won't run again. But if I say George hasn't got the word, no one will give me any money."

"Why do you need money now?"

"To start getting Bush some name recognition. If he is going to run against a Teddy Kennedy or a John Glenn, people are going to get the impression George has gotten the word that Reagan won't run again. But if I say George hasn't got the word, no one will give me any money."

"That's all well and good if we were sure Reagan would run again. But if he doesn't, the reason will be that things in the country are in terrible shape, and if they are, Bush doesn't want to be associated that closely with the president."

"So if Bush just remains vice president and doesn't say anything right now he's covered in case the country goes belly-up?"

"Every vice president who has run for president has been in trouble because he was too closely associated with his boss. We'd like to avoid that with Bush if we could."

"I can see what you're up against. But surely George knew by becoming the vice president of the United States he was in a no-win situation."

"Yes, but at the time, if you remember, he called Reagan's plans for the country 'voodoo economics,' and the Reagan people didn't forget easily."

"So they made him vice president?"

"Well they certainly weren't going to make him an ambassador after that."

Susan Sarandon

The Difficulty of Keeping a Straight Face
And Other Perils of the Movie Business

International Herald Tribune
LONDON—They've been shooting a film here which stars Catherine Deneuve as a 4,000-year-old who drops her love, a younger man of only 300 years, played by David Bowie, in favor of a woman doctor who specializes in the problems of aging. The film is called "The Hunger." It is

everything you can while making it. Anything else is bonus.

She gives the impression, aided by a fast voice and distant gaze, of someone who is disillusioned despite finally having made the big time. "I've been an actor since 1970," she says, "I'm just very practical about it."

The big time is, in any case, an ambiguous place to be. "Leading roles for women are less interesting than supporting roles because the leading lady is always waiting for something to happen to the leading man."

"The problem when you get to a certain point in your career is that directors either want the big stars or they want to discover someone new—there's a bit of ego there. I'm not Barbara Streisand or Clint Eastwood. It's difficult if you're in the middle—I don't know where I am."

She is active in politics, but only, she says, in self-defense. "Issues like the First Amendment and nuclear war threaten me personally so I'm involved." She appears in the New York theater as often as she can (her plays include "An Evening with Richard Nixon" and "A Couple of White Chicks Sitting Around Talking") and her first big acting job was in

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Leon Fleisher, 54, stricken in 1964 with a partially paralyzed right hand, won a standing ovation at the inaugural concert of Joseph Meyerhoff Symphony Hall in Baltimore when playing Franck's Symphonic Variations with the Baltimore Symphony Orchestra conducted by Sergiu Comissiona. Fleisher last played publicly with two hands in 1965. He has undergone years of rehabilitation. Before Thursday night, Fleisher, a member of the piano faculty at Baltimore's Peabody Conservatory, played several concerts for the left hand.

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everything you can while making it. Anything else is bonus.

She gives the impression, aided by a fast voice and distant gaze, of someone who is disillusioned despite finally having made the big time. "I've been an actor since 1970," she says, "I'm just very practical about it."

The big time is, in any case, an ambiguous place to be. "Leading roles for women are less interesting than supporting roles because the leading lady is always waiting for something to happen to the leading man."

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